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TIME
September 10, 1936

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Volume LXVIII
Number 11



“And don’t forget to call us every Monday night!”

“When Bud left for school, we had a bright idea. We told him to call us *collect* ... at seven every Monday night.

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rre, Clair de Lune,
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2 The Voice
Frank Sinatra sings
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brought him fame
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Don't Know Why, etc.

3 King of Swing Vol. 1
Benny Goodman and
his Original Orchestra
The Sax Quartet,
Ridin' High, Peckin',
Moonlight—4 more.

4 My Fair Lady
Percy Faith and his
Orchestra play music
from this hit show.

5 Mendelssohn:
Violin Concerto
Tchaikovsky:
Violin Concerto
Francescatti, violin;
N. Y. Philharmonic
Mitsoupolou, conductor.

6 I Love Paris
Michel Legrand and
Orch. play La Vie En
Rose, Paris—12 more!

7 Jazz: Red Hot & Cool
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8 Levant Plays Gershwin
2 works—Rhapsody
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American in Paris.




9 Saturday Night Mood
12 popular band play
favorite dance music.
Jimmy Dorsey, Les El-
gart, Les Brown, Sam-
my Davis, Bill, etc.

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Mozart:
Symphony No. 40
Philadelphia Orch.,
Ormandy, conductor.

11 Music of Jerome Kern
Andre Kostelanetz
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20 Kern favorites—
You Are Love, Yester-
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12 Ambassador Satch
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Louis Armstrong and
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
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Each month you will receive free the informative Club Magazine which describes the current selections in all four divisions. You may accept or reject the monthly selection for your division. You may also take records from other Club divisions. This unique advantage assures you of the widest possible choice of recorded entertainment. Or you may tell us to send you NO record in any month. Your only obligation is to accept as few as four selections from the almost 100 that will be offered during the next 12 months, and you may cancel membership any time thereafter. The records you want are mailed to your home and billed to you at only \$3.98 plus a small mailing charge.

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165 West 46th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

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(Please Print)
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CANADA: Please specify higher. Address 11-12 Bloor St., Toronto 60
If you wish to have this membership credited to an established Columbia Records dealer, authorized to accept subscriptions, please fill in the following information:
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 Columbia  Mercury

This is the story of an actual family insured by The Travelers; to safeguard privacy, different names and pictures have been used.



Can you really save by shopping for automobile insurance?

IT WAS an important question for Bob and Phyllis Higbee.

Their 1952 sedan represents more than a way of getting around. It represents a way of life which stems from their \$5,200 yearly income and revolves around their five-room home.

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Bob compared costs and services. He chose a local insurance agent who would be at his side, and *on his*

side, when he needed him most. He picked the *certain* protection of the new Travelers Family Automobile Policy.* And a whole lot more . . .

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The Higbees have, in fact, taken other important steps toward worry-free living today—through a financially secure future. Toward their American Family Independence.

They found they could afford adequate life insurance and protect the values of their health and home. And they were surprised at how little their entire program costs a month.

Your Travelers man will help you discover the peace of mind about the

present—the confidence in the future—that comes with American Family Independence. Remember: he represents the company that sells *all* kinds of insurance.

Why not talk to him?

* New...Travelers Family Automobile Policy

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Memo to a heavy smoker

Choosing your cigarette brand is more than just a casual decision.

So we think you'll be interested in the chart shown here. The figures, verified by an impartial research laboratory, reveal this fact:

There's less nicotine by far in the smoke of King Sano—less tar, too—than in the smoke of any other filter cigarette.

And there's a special reason for this.

King Sano doesn't depend on a filter tip alone to screen out nicotine and tar. The makers of King Sano go a lot further. They filter the tobacco, too—to reduce nicotine and tar even before the cigarettes are made.

The result is a truly superb smoke—and one that tastes every bit as good as it is.

Try King Sano for a change, and see if you don't agree.

Nicotine and Tar in the Smoke of All Leading Filter Cigarettes

KING SIZE FILTER CIGARETTES	MICROGRAMS NICOTINE IN SMOKE	MICROGRAMS TAR IN SMOKE
KING SANO	0.4	11.1
CIGARETTE A	1.6	16.5
CIGARETTE B	1.8	20.3
CIGARETTE C	2.1	19.0
CIGARETTE D	2.2	21.5
CIGARETTE E	2.2	22.3
CIGARETTE F	2.3	24.8
CIGARETTE G	2.4	23.9
CIGARETTE H	2.7	23.6
REGULAR SIZE FILTER CIGARETTES	MICROGRAMS NICOTINE IN SMOKE	MICROGRAMS TAR IN SMOKE
CIGARETTE A	1.7	17.1
CIGARETTE B	2.3	23.1
CIGARETTE C	2.6	23.3

These are the results of a continuing study by Stillwell & Gladding, Inc., Independent Analytical Chemists.



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Filter Tip

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Easy to see why nothing but Bates will do for college! They're the campus-correct bedspreads and draperies that give four walls a warm, inviting dorm look in nothing flat. Bates new college line has ten perfect patterns in 63 color combinations! And smart students have found what an economical buy Bates

is...in mussproof easy care and years of rugged wear. So pick room-mates you know are right: pick a college pattern by Bates.

Prices are for single or double bedspreads or matching draperies

Bates

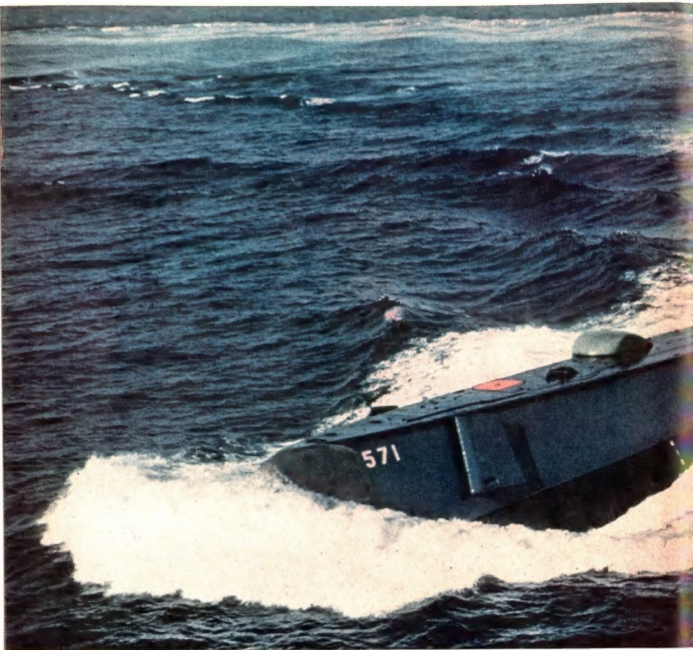
BEDSPREADS • MATCHING DRAPERIES

CAMPUS-TESTED • CAMPUS-APPROVED

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After more than a year of operation covering over 42,000 nautical miles, the U.S.S. *Nautilus* is still operating on its original charge of

WESTINGHOUSE ATOMIC OVER 42,000 MILES

No other ship has ever approached the performance of the first atomic submarine, *Nautilus*.

The reactor that drives the *Nautilus* was built by Westinghouse for the Atomic Energy Commission. Its performance has opened a great new era in ship propulsion. Westinghouse is now building reactors for additional submarines and developing atomic power plants for large surface vessels. These reactors will

power the world's first atomic fleet for your new Navy.

Westinghouse is building the first full-scale atomic reactor to produce electric power for public use . . . for the Atomic Energy Commission and Duquesne Light Company, at Shippingport, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. We are developing an entirely different type of reactor to produce power for the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company. A third reactor for atomic-



atomic fuel. The atomic reactor which powers the Nautilus was built by Westinghouse for the Navy and the Atomic Energy Commission.

REACTOR DRIVES NAUTILUS WITHOUT REFUELING

electric power generation is being designed for the Yankee Atomic Electric Company—a group of New England utilities. Our own atomic reactor, for test purposes, is under construction.

For more than seventy years, the products of

Westinghouse research and engineering have been making a great many things better in America's homes and industries. Those things will multiply as we move forward in the atomic era. You can be sure . . . if it's Westinghouse.

WATCH WESTINGHOUSE...first in atomic power!

CROSSING*

By Philip Booth

Stop, look, listen
as gate stripes
swing down,
count the cars
hauling distance
upgrade through town:
warning whistle,
bell clang,
engine eating steam,
engineer waving,
a fast-freight dream;
B. & M. boxcar,
boxcar again,
Frisco gondola,
eight-nine-ten,
Erie and Wabash,
Seaboard, U.P.,
Pennsy tank car,
twenty-two, three,
Phoebe Snow, B.&O.,
thirty-four, five,
Santa Fe cattle
shipped alive,
red cars, yellow cars,
orange cars, black,
Youngstown steel
down to Mobile
on Rock Island track,
fifty-nine, sixty,
hoppers of coke,
Anaconda copper,
hothox smoke,
eighty-eight
red-ball freight,
Rio Grande,
Nickel Plate,
Hiawatha,
Lackawanna,
rolling fast
and loose,
ninety-seven,
coal car,
boxcar.

CARDUCCI.

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100th Anniversary

LETTERS

Man of the Year?

Sir: It is too early to think of nominations, but I would like you to consider ex-President Truman for his outstanding achievement in the completion of digging his own political grave at the Democratic National Convention. It is a contribution that should be deeply appreciated by every American.

HAZEL BYCK

Dothan, Ala.

Convention Aftermath

Sir: Nobody can say the Democrats aren't good sports. Given the advantage of the worst Republican Vice President in years, they evened things up by nominating the worst Democratic candidate of the top four or five eligible.

FRANK JETER JR.

Forest City, N.C.

Sir: Estes Kefauver said that with God's help the Democrats will win the election. What if God is a Republican?

LEONARD ROSENTHAL

Winnetka, Ill.

SIR:

ANY AMERICAN FARMER WILL TELL YOU THAT THE MOST INEVITABLE MISUNDERSTANDING IN MODERN TIMES WAS THE HERDING OF 1,123 SHEEP INTO A COW-PEN AND MAKING THEM SAY AYE IN UNISON, WITH NOT A SINGLE PROTESTING BAA OR BWO.

AL VANCE

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Sir:

Thank you for the fine job you did in covering the Democratic National Convention. It was excellence in journalism. Your Stevenson biography was as the man himself—appealing and thoughtful. It will become a permanent part of my library.

ELIZABETH E. PICKER

Philadelphia

Sir:

Harry's so right: Adlai can't beat Ike.
JOHN DE WOLF

Denver

Sir:

An old politician never fades away. He opens his mouth, puts his foot in it and chokes to death.

RALPH E. NYE

Webster Groves, Mo.

Making Time with Adlai

Sir: Who's the young girl holding a parasol over Stevenson in your Aug. 20 issue? She's a charmer, as A.E.S. seems to agree.

NORMA PLAXEN

New York City

Sir:

Please tell me the name of the startled young lady with Adlai Stevenson. I strongly



Associated Press

MRS. MINOW (LEFT) & FRIEND

suspect it is my long-lost wife, last seen taking care of our two daughters before the Democratic Convention.

NEWTON MINOW

Glencoe, Ill.

Let Reader Minow get reacquainted with his wife (see cut).—Ed.

Who Said What to Whom

SIR:

YOUR AUG. 27 ISSUE REPORTS THIS QUOTATION FROM ME TO THE HONORABLE JOHN MCCORMACK, CHAIRMAN OF THE PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE, NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION: "GRIFFIN WELL UNDERSTOOD, SAID HE AFFABLY: 'THANK YOU JOHN. I'LL JUST TELL THE BOYS THAT VANKLE SONSTABITCH WOULDN'T GIVE ME ANY TIME.' I DID NOT MAKE THIS STATEMENT. I COMPLIMENTED JOHN MCCORMACK ON THE WAY HE HANDLED THE

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

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Or perhaps you feel you have to be an expert in investing. You don't. Any nearby Member Firm of the New York Stock Exchange will be happy to give you the benefit of its experience and advice. You need the facts before you invest and they'll help you get them about the securities you think are best for you (perhaps bonds instead of stocks).

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BROKER, IF ANY _____

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NEW ORTHOPHONIC HIGH FIDELITY PORTABLE. Panoramic 3-speaker system. New voice-music switch makes voices sound normal, music rich and realistic. 2 speeds. Remote control unit. Gray simulated leather. The *Judicial* (7TR3) \$199.95



NEW ORTHOPHONIC HIGH FIDELITY CONSOLE. Rolls anywhere. 2 speeds. Panoramic 3-speaker system. Voice-music switch. Remote control unit. Rich mahogany finish, light rift oak finish, slightly higher. The *Legislator* (7TRC1) \$279.95

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RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Manufacturer's nationally advertised list prices shown, subject to change. Slightly higher in Far West and South.

MAJORITY REPORT, AT NO TIME DURING THE CONVENTION DID I USE ANY PROFANITY IN MAKING STATEMENTS.

MARVIN GRIFFIN
GOVERNOR

ATLANTA

SIR:

NO SUCH TALK TOOK PLACE BETWEEN GOVERNOR GRIFFIN OF GEORGIA AND MYSELF.

JOHN W. MCCORMACK

CHAIRMAN

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM COMMITTEE

BOSTON

SIR:

I DID NOT NOTICE ANOTHER STATEMENT, WHICH APPEARS IN ANOTHER STORY, CHARGING CERTAIN ACTIONS ON MY PART IN CONNECTION WITH THE MISSOURI DELEGATION AND ALLEGING SENATOR KENNEDY, I NEVER TALKED OR YELLED TO SPEAKER RAYBURN ABOUT MISSOURI. I DID ABOUT KENTUCKY. YOU WILL NOTE THAT KENTUCKY SHIFTED TO KENNEDY.

JOHN W. MCCORMACK

CHAIRMAN

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM COMMITTEE

BOSTON

¶ Having relied on a secondhand report, TIME must accept Reader Griffin's firsthand version of his talk with Chairman McCormack. But on the Missouri matter TIME's own correspondents stand by their story.—Ed.

Canal Crisis

Sir:

Thank you for your long, detailed Aug. 27 description of Nasser. He is banking on the theory that the West is too busy with the Communists to bother with him right now, and that the Communists will help him along just to make trouble for the West. Perhaps he thought he would be appeased as was Hitler. I hope hindsight has taught us to the contrary.

RALPH M. FREYDBERG JR.

New York City

Sir:

Reading your report one has the impression of reading a propaganda leaflet from the British government. As long as Egyptians pay for nationalized property and keep the canal open there is no reason for TIME to jump on the Egyptian neck.

MITCHELL STACHEA

Beverly Hills, Calif.

Sir:

The solution is for all non-Egyptian shipping lines to boycott the canal until such time as Nasser's high horse collapses from the lack of financial nutrition.

ED ROTHMAN

Scranton, Pa.

Sir:

Nasser's nationalization comes as a much-needed sock in the jaw for the West. We are still laughing over your "astutely timed" and "gambit" that took away the breath of the "professionals" in describing Dulles' withdrawal of aid for Aswan Dam.

V. V. L. N. RAO

Secunderabad, India

Sir:

Nasser doesn't exactly look the role, but acts like an overgrown Flatfoot's boy in regretting a murder.

LEONARD STEWART

Houston

Sir:

The reaction against Nasser proved how right the U.S. State Department was in not putting up the immense amount of money

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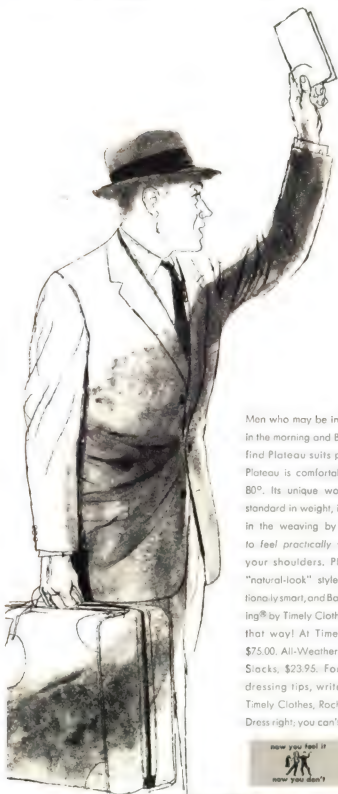
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how many temperatures do you live in...per week?



Men who may be in Baton Rouge in the morning and Boston at night find Plateau suits priceless. For Plateau is comfortable at 30° or 80°. Its unique worsted, though standard in weight, is "pre-laxed" in the weaving by Pacific Mills, to feel practically weightless on your shoulders. Plateau's new "natural-look" styles are exceptionally smart, and Balanced Tailoring® by Timely Clothes keeps them that way! At Timely Clothiers, \$75.00. All-Weather Coat, \$62.50. Slacks, \$23.95. For booklet on dressing tips, write Dept. T-52, Timely Clothes, Rochester 2, N. Y. Dress right; you can't afford not to.

now you feel it



now you don't

Timely Clothes
a
PLATEAU
suits by
ROBERT MULL

TIMELY CLOTHES
Plateau, the suit with the weightless feel!

needed for the Aswan Dam. The eye-for-an-eye policy will only lead to trouble with partners. It is high time for Nasser to learn that what makes a friend is never blackmail.

H. J. BAIDEUMANN

Socrabaja, Java

Retarded Children

Sir

Thank you for your Aug. 13 report on these children. These innocent ones in years past have been the butt of jokes of radio and TV entertainers, with their references to "little pointed heads" and "little moron" stories. Now we hope there is a new future awaiting these children, and parents need no longer have shame added to their sorrow.

ROBERT J. AMBROSE

Muskegon Association for
Retarded Children
Muskegon, Mich.

Sir

A big vote of gratitude for a well-done article on a subject on which there has been an appalling lack of information I know, for it took us painfully long weeks and months after our Mongoloid baby was born to learn the facts you presented so well.

N. W. SWANSON

Indianapolis

The Winner

Sir

Concerning your article on the New York-Florida award to Northeast (Aug. 20): For the past couple of years we have been pretty generally laughed at, with many people telling us we could never win because we were weak, too small, and other less complimentary reasons. Having done what some claim to be the impossible, it is a little discouraging to find *Time* publishing an article that is a little hard to accept by the people to whom your top executives trust their lives as they commute in Northeast's "aging and early model airplanes."

ROBERT L. TURNER

Northeast Airlines, Inc.
Boston

The Duke

Sir

A great accolade to you for Peter Hurd's portrait of Duke Ellington on your Aug. 20 cover. The accompanying article was a great tribute to a fine gentleman, musician and composer. He will be remembered as one of the alltime greats of jazz music in America.

HORACE B. PINDER

New York City

Sir

Let us have more by Peter Hurd. His interpretation of Ellington is excellent.

JOHN F. MANNING

Greenfield, Mass.

Sir

If Ellington had contributed something valuable to all mankind—like George Washington Carver—your selection would have been unassailable. But you have a great responsibility to the vast readership you reach. Just because Ellington and Armstrong and our rock 'n' roll nitwits have a following among people who are moved by the mus of blah-blah and nothinness, there is no reason why you should publicize their worthless causes.

ALEX M. WORTH

Durham, N. C.

Sir

Your article on Ellington was a most welcome diversion from the news of the Nile and the Democratic circus in Chicago. Only one criticism: the shot of the Cotton Club shows the highness of hi-de-ho, Cab Calloway, with



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Davison-Paxon, Atlanta; Kilpatrick's, Omaha;
The Marston Company, San Diego; and other
fine stores everywhere. Pioneer, Darby, Pa.

the chicks, and not the Duke. Of course Cab
spent many moons at that bistro. But please
let this not discourage you from printing a
shot of Duke at the Cotton Club.

GREN MARSH

Regina, Sask.

Reader Marsh is right. Says Photographer Max Haas: "I took that picture
in the Cotton Club some 25 years ago,
thought it was Ellington. The picture
has run in publications in the U.S. and



THE DUKE & FRIENDS[®]

all over the world. Until now, no ques-
tions were raised." For a picture of
the Duke, celebrating his 30th birthday at
the Cotton Club in 1938, see cut.—Ed.

The Mediterranean

Sir:

Enjoyed the marvelous Aug. 20 pages on
the Mediterranean, and the article as well. It
was an excellent picture of that area of the
world, and may make a few people realize
that what seems an insurmountable problem
has existed many times before, and has
somehow settled itself.

HAROLD G. BEGLEY

Kinross, Mich.

Sir:

Why did not my history teachers have
your cartographer's brains?

GERALD A. ELLIS

Hampstead, London

Of Human Brundage

Sir:

Your attention is called to the fact that
I.O.C. President Avery Brundage was not
promoting a new addition to the Olympic
oath ("I am now, and intend to remain, an
amateur"—Aug. 13). He was reporting an
amplification, not a change, of the pledge
which has been in the rule book for years.
The object is only to ascertain the intention
of the competitor at the time of signing the
pledge, there was "no surprise to learn that
there might be athletes who could not pre-
dict their futures." Moreover, there was no
"backtracking," only an explanation. The
statement does indicate when "aspiring pros
become illegitimate." It is that minute when
they become aspiring pros.

AVERY BRUNDAGE

Comité International Olympique
Chicago

From left: Xylophonist Red Norvo, the
Duke, Lyricist Henry Nemo and Composer
W. C. (St. Louis Blues) Handy.

What makes an Engineer happy?

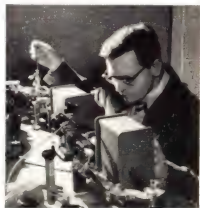


Electronic companies, such
as Raytheon, have long specu-
lated on what makes engi-
neers and scientists happy in

their work. Interesting assignments?
Greater responsibility? Higher salaries?
Geographical location? Or other consid-
erations? Raytheon, one of the world's
largest electronic firms, with a score of
New England and West Coast plants and
laboratories, ranks reasons this way:

- Interesting work with recognized lead-
ers in well-known expanding company
- Opportunities for greater responsibil-
ity; higher salaries
- Chance to follow advanced studies at
Harvard, M.I.T., Northeastern, etc.
- Cultural advantages such as theatres,
concerts, museums, etc.
- "Good living"—city or country; easy
commuting; varied, attractive vacation
spots, many accessible for weekends

As proof that these advantages weigh
heavily in the balance, company spokes-
men point out that out of 139 professional
people in one Raytheon laboratory, only
two left the company last year.



John W. McLellan, missile engineer
New England living preferred

Continuing unabated is Raytheon's hunt
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Says L. T. Landall, a Raytheon recruiter,
"With our continuing expansion, we bird-
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wide open to promising prospects prac-
tically around the clock."

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For a brighter future, please write to
L. T. Landall, Personnel Personnel
Section, Raytheon Mfg. Co., Waltham
54, Massachusetts.



RADAR THAT PUTS THE FINGER ON STORMS

Something *is* being done about the weather! The first long-range radars designed specifically for the U.S. Weather Bureau are being engineered and built by Raytheon. Each radar pin-points storms within a radius of 250 miles, measures distance, direction, height and course—makes possible more reliable advance warnings. Storm Detector Radars, each covering 200,000 square miles, will be linked eventually in a nation-wide network.

Reliable, accurate, versatile—Raytheon Storm Detector Radar promises far greater knowledge of atmospheric conditions and precise analysis of storm structures. Here is another striking example of how Raytheon's "Excellence in Electronics" is contributing to the security, productivity and well-being of the American people.



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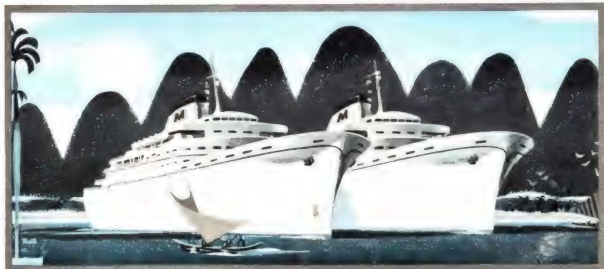
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to

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The man who couldn't be nailed together

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF LIBERTY'S MEDICAL CARE FOR INJURED WORKERS

This employee of a Liberty policyholder fractured his hip while at work and a surgical nail (like the one in the picture) was inserted to hold the broken bones in place. Some weeks later the attending physicians consulted with Liberty Mutual's Medical Advisor, an orthopedic specialist, to review the X-rays. His experienced eye saw that this man had a chemical reaction to the nail. The bone was crumbling, the nail was pulling loose. New surgery was done immediately. It was a success. The patient was saved from what might have been a much longer period of total disability.



MEDICAL ADVISORY SERVICE HELPS WORKERS and employers. In 64 Metropolitan Areas Liberty Mutual retains leading orthopedic surgeons as Medical Advisors to check diagnosis of serious cases and assist treating physicians.



ANY SIZE COMPANY CAN BENEFIT through Liberty's 4-phase medical and health program and dividend policy. In-Plant Medical Service, Industrial Hygiene, Medical Advisory Service and Rehabilitation control losses, help achieve low net cost.



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World's first "go anywhere" tires prove

Unprecedented problems of stress, strain and wear solved by same exclusive
TRIPLE-TEMPERING process that makes Goodyear highway truck tires so amazingly durable!

The huge rubber "tubeless bags" you see above, are Goodyear's new **TERRA-TIRE**.

While not yet in general production — **TERRA-TIRE** may, someday, help you deliver cargoes over previously impassable terrain.

TERRA-TIRE is a pillow-like, pneumatic, tubeless "bag" built with Goodyear's toughest rubber compounds and Triple-Tempered 3-T Nylon construction. Yes, the same super-durable 3-T Cord that in Goodyear truck tires — tubeless or tube-type — is saving truckers millions on the highways right NOW! This is another example of Goodyear's "Imagineering" that has pioneered so many important advancements for the world on wheels.

TERRA-TIRE contains only 3 to 10 pounds' air-pressure — so it "flows" over obstructions, "swallowing" bumps, snags and pitfalls. And **TERRA-TIRE** is so wide-footed that it doesn't bog down in snow, mud or sand — nor harm pavements when under heavy loads.

Mounted directly on driving axles, **TERRA-TIRE** hits highway speeds upwards of 50 miles an hour! But how can these soft "bags" take the murderous **TWIST** of spinning steel axles clamped to inert rubber and fabric?

The answer is Goodyear's Triple-Tempered 3-T Nylon Cord — toughest, most durable cord in any truck tire — pound-for-pound stronger than steel!

3-T Nylon Cord is produced only by Goodyear's Triple-

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miracle strength of 3-T Nylon Cord

Tempering Process in which Tension, Temperature and Time stabilize the cord at its point of greatest strength and durability.

As a result, Truckers say this about 3-T Nylon Cord tires:
Tire growth is controlled; flex-failures, bruise-breaks and heat blowouts are practically things of the past—and they're getting up to 30% longer mileage, many more recaps and far lower tire-cost-per-mile!

And another thing—3-T Nylon construction has proved itself inherently airtight! That means that Goodyear **TUBELESS** tires hold their air pressure fully as well as any tube-type!

Yet, surprisingly, Goodyear 3-T Nylon Cord truck tires—tubeless or tube-type—cost no more than other tires built with UNtempered Nylon. Get the whole money-saving story from your nearby Goodyear dealer. Goodyear, Truck Tire Dept., Akron 16, Ohio.



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Highway Truck Tire

**TRACTION
HI-MILER**

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tubeless or tube-type
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TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

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*it's light-up
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to taste better!

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2 million more
on the road



REVERSIBLE CUSHION-COATED ROLL-A-RACE
One end is best for tall glasses.
Other end is best for large plates.



Spot-Less washing

Two separate 5-minute washings scrub away every trace of food-soil and dulling film. Fresh detergent is automatically released into each of the two separate washes.



Spot-Less rinsing

Super wetting agent is automatically injected into the second of the two hot water rinses. The rinse-water then spreads over the dishes so smoothly that drops of water cannot form, cannot dry on spots.



Spot-Less drying

This is the automatic result of Spot-Less washing and Spot-Less rinsing, followed by safe and sanitary drying in pure, electrically heated air. China sparkles, glasses gleam, silver glistens—like new!

DOUBLE WASHED, DOUBLE RINSED, AND DRIED—SPOTLESSLY!

That's the secret of Hotpoint Spot-Less dishwashing

Hotpoint's new electric dishwasher—with its exclusive combination of Spot-Less washing, rinsing and drying—gets your china, glass, silver—and even cooking pans sparkling bright—as no other dishwashing method can.

You just press a button. That's all you do. Hotpoint's automatic pre-rinse even relieves you of the chore of hand-rinsing.

A full dinner service for 8 can be double-washed, double-rinsed, and dried in *any* Hotpoint. Many families find it will do a full day's dishes at one time. Upper rack alone holds 31 glasses.

Both racks roll out separately for easy loading. All Hotpoint dishwashers load from the *front*—the convenient way that's preferred better than 4 to 1 over loading procedures required with ordinary racks.



Maple-top Mobile model on wheels (left) requires no plumbing alterations, rolls to the table for loading, to the sink for washing, out of the way afterward. Can be permanently installed later. Has hard-maple cutting top.

Other models include the 24-inch undercounter dishwasher and the 48-inch dishwasher-sink.

Eight beautiful finishes. Select from 5 colors: white, coppertone, or gleaming stainless steel.

Every day's a holiday with

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Hotpoint Co. (A Division of General Electric Co.), Chicago 44

Ranges • Refrigerators • Automatic Washers • Clothes Dryers • Customline • Dishwashers • Disposals • Water Heaters • Food Freezers • Air Conditioners • Television Receivers

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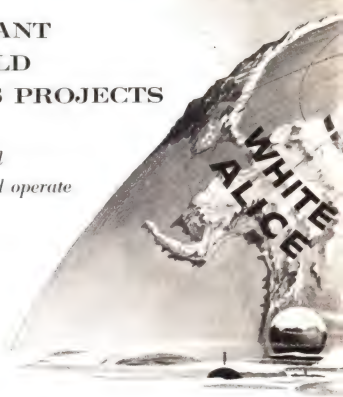
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the DEW LINE



WHITE ALICE



Two of the greatest Arctic construction jobs ever attempted are drawing to a dramatic climax.

One, the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line, will flash the *first* warning of an enemy approaching from the north. It is America's latest answer to the challenge of maintaining world peace.

The other, Alaska Integrated Communications Exchange (White Alice), is a vital network including "over-the-horizon" and "line-of-sight" microwave links connecting isolated communities and defense installations across Alaska, as well as existing telephone and telegraph services.

Manpower of the highest order in skills, stamina and intelligence is imperative. The U. S. Air Force has selected Federal Electric Corporation, a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, to operate and maintain both these far-flung installations.

Federal Electric Corporation's experience on military assignments in the Arctic... in the maintenance of specialized navigational equipment for the Air Force... as a field service and maintenance organization for IT&T's laboratories and factories... coupled with the world-wide experience of IT&T, make this an ideal partnership for so broad and technical an undertaking.

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Other features include lens-coupled rangefinder; gear-controlled shutter with speeds to 1/300 second; film counter; built-in flash synchronization.

Results? You'll get color slides as fresh as a spring morning. Pictures that you can project life-size for all to see.

Unquestionably, the C-44 is the finest color-slide camera in America. See it at your dealer's—and be forewarned: This is a camera you will take home with you.

C-44 camera with 50 mm lens: \$99.50.

Variable Power Viewfinder: \$14.50.

35 mm Wide-angle lens: \$36.50. 100 mm Telephoto lens shown on camera: \$39.50.

argus Argus Cameras, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

Back to School

The soggy heat and humidity of late summer lay across the U.S. last week as parents bought new shirts and shoes and got ready to send their children back to school. From Key West, Fla. to Port Angeles, Wash., a record-shattering 41,533,000 students began to enroll in the U.S.'s often overcrowded and understaffed schools and colleges—1,754,300 more than last year, and an astonishing one-fourth of the nation's population. "It gets to be more fun each year," said Mrs. Creta McVean, teacher of the first grade of Dallas' James W. Fannin Elementary School, as she looked forward to her 10th year of teaching school. "I anticipate what we'll be doing with a great deal of pleasure."

There was little pleasant anticipation, however, in the problem-racked Deep South, where the passions and prejudices of the grownups are piling up like thunderheads above the schools of their children—Negro and white. Already the legislatures of eight Southern states are framing ways of evading the Supreme Court ruling that public schools should be desegregated "with all deliberate speed." Already Southern voters are turning out to support racist legislation in lopsided referendums. "Our schools will run on a segregated basis or they will not be run



United Press

STUDENTS MAKING TROUBLE IN CLINTON, TENN.
"Our way of life calls for separation of the races."

at all," said South Carolina's Clarendon County School Superintendent L. B. McCord, speaking the voice of his kind. "Our way of life calls for separation of the races, and come hell or high water we plan to keep it that way."

"Get the Nigger Lovers." In two distant and different Southern small towns last week hell and high water almost came. In Clinton, Tenn. (pop. 4,000)

white mobs rioted in the tree-shaded streets and the old courthouse square to stop the enrollment of twelve Negro students in the local high school. Clinton is the only place in Tennessee (except the federal enclave of Oak Ridge) to integrate its school, and outsiders came streaming in last week to lash the little town back into line.

One night a howling mob of 1,000 whites, inflamed by a self-appointed foe of integration from Washington, D.C., named John Kasper, banged and battered the cars of Negroes passing through, blocked traffic, swamped and demoralized the local police. Next night the showdown came. Forty citizens of Clinton were sworn in to help the eight Clinton cops in a vigilante "peace guard." They armed themselves with "everything we can get our hooks on," and formed a skirmish line before the mob in the courthouse square. "Lock them up if they give you any lip," ordered the submachine gun-toting commander of the vigilantes, a lawyer and paratroop veteran of Korea's Heartbreak Ridge named Leo W. Grant Jr. Said one of Grant's citizens: "Hell, it ain't a matter of wanting or not wanting niggers in the school—it's a matter of who's going to run the town, the Government or that mob out there. It's not easy to go out there and face maybe your neighbors, but it's got to be done."

Thunder and lightning split the sultry overcast as Grant's men fired six tear-gas



Arthur Shaw

PUPILS SHOPPING IN CHICAGO, ILL.
"They haven't been taught prejudice."

bombs to disperse the mob and keep the peace, but the mob began to move against the vigilantes, shouting, "Let's get the nigger lovers! Let's get their guns and kill them!" Precisely at that moment 100 state-highway patrolmen swept into Clinton on the orders of Governor Frank Clement, sirens shrieking and searchlights blazing, to restore an uneasy peace. Next day the state rolled 633 troops and seven M-41 tanks of the National Guard into Clinton to button things up, roaring and clanking and chewing up the asphalt of the courthouse square.

"They Get Along Fine." There was no such open battle in Mansfield, Texas (pop. 1,450), where the mob simply won in a walkaway. Last fortnight the Federal Court ordered three Negro students integrated with 300 whites in the Mansfield high school. On registration day last week,



MICKY MANTLE & FRIEND
The fan got his hit.

Associated Press

a mob of about 400 Texans bulled about the school grounds, hanging Negroes in effigy, displaying placards that read: DEAD COONS ARE THE BEST COONS; \$2 A DOZEN FOR NIGGER EARS. The Negroes understandably stayed away and the white students registered alone. "If God wanted us to go to school together," 14-year-old Glenda Geyer (white) reasoned, "He wouldn't have made them black and us white."

But not far from Clinton, Tenn. and Mansfield, Texas lay the greatest hope of the U.S.'s back-to-school week. Along the prospering periphery of the border states, e.g., Kentucky, Oklahoma, Missouri (where the proportion of Negroes to whites is much lower), integration is proceeding smoothly and well. Already the Supreme Court ruling has won entry there for 400,000 Negro students into formerly all-white schools, and there has been no serious trouble. At week's end Mrs. Jessie Honaker, teacher of a recently integrated school in Tram, Ky., summed up the prospects of her own class and the distant promise. "They all get along fine together," she said, "because they haven't been taught prejudice."

THE PRESIDENCY

Let's Hit the Ball

Into Washington last week, after a brief golfing vacation at California's Cypress Point, flew the Republican candidate for President of the U.S., clearly willing and ready to start swinging on two months of hard campaigning. At the airport, spotting a sign that said we CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATS LIKE IKE, Dwight Eisenhower got off an apt remark for a Republican candidate in 1956. "You're not conservative," he said. "You're just discerning Democrats."

"The Old Order Changeth." At the presidential press conference the 186 correspondents were also thinking campaign thoughts. Had Ike changed his mind about barnstorming? "Well, no, I have not... Now that doesn't mean that if I so chose,

body has got to work hard with all of the strength he has, and I think that the more that work is done privately and behind the scenes rather than charging up on the platform and hammering desks, the better and more effective it will be."

The Terror of Enemies. Would 1956 bring a high-toned campaign that might as in 1948 lead to G.O.P. catastrophe? "This Administration has a record. Now, I am going to stand on that record, but I am going to make certain, that as accurately as I know how to do it, that record is made forcefully clear to the American people, and I am going to show what we are trying to do in the future and to let the record and the way we have attempted to carry out every promise we have ever made be the earnest of what we intend to do and how we intend to do it in the future."

At week's end the President participated in ceremonies on the White House south lawn marking a three-cent stamp issue honoring labor. For the union men present, headed by A.F.L.-C.I.O. President George Meany, he had a bow and a reminder: "It is sometimes well to pause for a moment and to think how far—under this system of freedom, with intelligent workmen—how far we have come, with 66 million people employed at the highest real wages that have been experienced in the world's history. In so doing they have produced the strongest economy, an economy whose productivity is the envy of the world—and I am proud to say the terror of any who would be our enemies."

Last week the President also:

¶ Heard John Foster Dulles report on the 22-power Suez conference, expressed hope that this week's meeting between Egypt and a five-nation committee from London would lead to peaceful settlement of the tension.

¶ Announced that there had been a second Russian atomic explosion within the week, and commented: "It is notable that although Soviet diplomats throughout the world talk about the possibility or plans for abolishing the atom weapon from the arsenals of the world, that they go right ahead... testing these weapons."

¶ Said that the Administration will make available intelligence reports on foreign affairs to Opposition Candidate Stevenson during the campaign.

¶ Paid his second visit this year to Washington's Griffith Stadium, where he told Yankee Slugger Mickey Mantle: "I'd like to see you hit one tonight, Mickey, but of course I want the Nats to win." Mantle slammed his 47th homer, but Nats Outfielder Jim Lemon outshone him by becoming the first Senator to hit three homers in one game at Griffith Stadium. Ike, who rose and lustily cheered all three, hugged Lemon, told him: "You were terrific." Final score, despite Lemon's power hitting and fine fielding: New York 6, Washington 4.

¶ Received the credentials of Dr. Ibrahim Anis, first Sudanese Ambassador to Washington. Said Dr. Anis, a general practitioner as well as a diplomat: "He looks very fit indeed."

* Exact quote from *Morte d'Arthur*: "The old order changeth, yielding place to new, and God fulfills himself in many ways, lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

DEMOCRATS

Operation Reverse Coattails

As control of Congress switched back and forth by the narrowest of margins over the last decade, political managers turned increasingly to the study of state and district elections as a possible key to national hopes. One of those who pored over the state election ledgers was James Finnegan of Pennsylvania, onetime accounting student, now Adlai Stevenson's campaign manager. The result of Finnegan's studies: a Democratic campaign strategy that has been dubbed "Operation Reverse Coattails."

In the 1952 elections, Finnegan found some statistics that especially fascinated him. In state after state, Stevenson had run behind the Democratic candidates for the Senate and House. Ten Democratic Senators were elected in states carried by Ike. In 32 Northern states, Stevenson carried 61 congressional districts while the Democratic House candidates carried 92. In six border states, Adlai won 18 districts, and the House candidates took 30. The ratio in ten Southern states was 59 to 92. To Jim Finnegan's close-calculating mind, the 1956 answer was obvious: Stevenson must associate his campaign more closely with those of the state candidates and attract voters to himself through their local popularity.

Help for a Turncoat. Finnegan therefore insisted that Stevenson invite Florida's smooth George Smathers, chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, and Ohio's rough ex-Coal Miner Mike Kirwan, chairman of the House Campaign Committee, along on last week's conference tour (see below), which was the opening phase of Operation Reverse Coattails. In that operation, Smathers and Kirwan figure to play a key role.

As put into action by Smathers and Kirwan, the operation is by no means one-sided. They think that Stevenson can give help to the state candidates as well as receive it from them. In Oregon, ex-Republican Senator Wayne Morse is in trouble against former U.S. Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay. Said Smathers: "Six years ago the Democrats were fighting Morse in Oregon. Now he's trying to get their vote, and some think he's just a turncoat. What better way to get them with him than to identify himself with the national ticket?"

As between themselves, Nominees Ste-

^o At last month's Republican National Convention, orators usually called the opposition the "Democrat" Party. Last week the G.O.P. National Committee explained that the shortened adjective will be official Republican campaign usage because the "party of the Pendergasts or Tammany Hall" cannot be considered a democratic party. After a brief flare-up by Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler ("They have no right to change our name"), Democrats cracked that they could not think of any name worse than Republican. At his news conference President Eisenhower treated the subject with all the gravity it deserved. Laughed Ike: "If they want to be known as the Democratic Party, it's all right with me."

venson and Estes Kefauver planned some mutual coattail-grabbing. Stevenson, for instance, should help make up for Kefauver's lack of popularity among Southern leaders. And, promised George Smathers in a stopover in Sioux City, "we'll keep Kefauver in the farm areas. Take here in Iowa: Kefauver has been a lot more in demand than Stevenson. People come up to me all the time and say, 'Just send Kefauver in, and we can carry the state for Kefauver and Stevenson.' Get that? They put Kefauver first."

Help from an Old Coat. While most of the top Democrats were out on the road, some organizational problems were still unsettled. Open in Washington were separate offices for Paul Butler's national

Thunder & Rainbow

"I've been getting up this early every day for the past year—it's standard practice," said a cheery Adlai Stevenson into the microphones at Chicago's Midway Airport. The time was 8:15 a.m. At his side, Estes Kefauver chimed in: "I don't usually get up this early." But, added Estes, "I'm going to do so to accommodate my wonderful running mate."

With that exchange the Democratic nominees took off on an exhausting 5,032-mile air tour to confer with party leaders from 34 states at five regional meetings. Democratic planners thus hoped to get a head start on Republicans by coordinating the national campaign with state and



KEFAUVER, STEVENSON & FRIENDS
The feathers hit the fan.

Associated Press

committee, Jim Finnegan's campaign headquarters and Archibald Alexander's Volunteers for Stevenson-Kefauver. Jurisdictional boundaries among the three had not been decided, and Paul Butler did not help by claiming that his organization would handle "about nine-tenths of the campaign work." Finnegan's role, said Butler, would be simply that of "personal aide to Governor Stevenson in handling the traveling activities." Jim Finnegan held his peace, although he had no intention of becoming a mere travel agent. He will, when and if jurisdictional responsibilities are ironed out, boss Adlai Stevenson's 1956 campaign and go right ahead with Operation Coattails, reverse or otherwise.

And, as is traditional in an election year, no coattail will be ignored. At week's end Harry S. Truman poured a little of his hellfire into the farm country of Iowa, and the Democratic National Committee announced that he would campaign (two or three speeches a week) "in his inimitable way."

local candidates, exchanging coattails to the mutual advantage of all. It was the first team operation by the vastly different running mates—different in background, upbringing, character and viewpoint. But Stevenson and Kefauver were clearly determined to get along and forget old antipathies—and they could joke about their past rivalry. At one dinner party Estes drawled: "One thing about Democratic rivals—they can kiss and make up." Cracked Stevenson: "I'll make up, but I'm damned if I'll kiss you." (Said a Washington correspondent: "At last Adlai's got a straight man.")

"Have We Done Enough?" Aboard the plane, Stevenson donned horn-rimmed glasses and busily worked over speech drafts while Estes sucked at a cigar, still in its wrapper, then put on his black eyeshade and slippers, threw his long legs across an arm rest and slept.

At airport stops Stevenson for a time would pump hands as enthusiastically as Kefauver, pose for pictures with politicians and small children ("Well, I think

this young man has lost his teeth"). But at Santa Fe, N.Mex., while Estes was still shaking hands, Stevenson finally turned to an aide and asked, "Have we done enough?" They decided they had, and, after tearing Estes away with some difficulty, they entered a canary-yellow Cadillac to ride into Santa Fe for a public appearance on the Plaza and a La Fonda Hotel political conference with Democrats from seven states. Twenty-four hours and 1,107 miles later, the pattern was repeated: at Vancouver, Wash., where the conference with party leaders was delayed for 30 minutes while Estes shook hands.

Emplaning in Portland, Ore. that night, Stevenson and Kefauver sat together, sipped on a bourbon and soda each, grabbed bits and snatches of sleep before arriving at Sioux City, Iowa's Sheraton-Warrior Hotel at 3 a.m. Just before the plane landed, a reporter asked Stevenson how he could smile after such a man-killing day. Said he: "You know, at just about the same hour as this, someone asked me why I ever went into politics. I said it was because I was drafted."

In the Tom Tom Room. Although Sioux City was farm—and therefore Kefauver—territory (see below), it was there that Estes suffered a minor embarrassment. He and Stevenson appeared in the Sheraton-Warrior's Tom Tom Room with two stony-faced Indians named Lame Deer and White Horse. They gave Adlai a gaudily colored Indian war bonnet, gravely announced that he had been made an honorary chief of the South Dakota Sioux, and would henceforth bear the name Charging Thunder. Said Adlai: "I am honored to be called this. I am told that Charging Thunder makes the grass grow and waters the animals." Estes, given only a pipe, was hurt at not being made a chief. Said he: "I'm going to speak to them about it." He stalked away before they finally came up with a name for him: Good Rainbow.

Stevenson declined to pose for photographers wearing his war bonnet, but he was delighted with it. He wore it that night while pacing his hotel room in consultation with aides. Unfortunately, its trailing tail caught in an electric fan. Stevenson took the accident good-naturedly, and, although the results were momentarily spectacular, no permanent damage was suffered either by war bonnet or wearer.

"I've Seen Every Place." From Sioux City the nominees flew on to Knoxville, in Kefauver's home state, where Democratic leaders from ten Southern states gathered with welcome pledges of support. But Stevenson could hardly conceal a wince at Governor Frank Clement's introduction. Cried Clement, pointing to Stevenson: "He is Mr. Integrity in my book, who will take that integrity down Pennsylvania Avenue when the Democrats shake, rattle and roll to the White House lawn."

On the plane going back to Chicago, where the long trip ended with still another closed political conference (the press was barred from all the tour's formal meetings), Adlai Stevenson chatted with a friend. He felt that the trip was a huge

political success, had revealed real enthusiasm for the Democratic cause. "Kefauver and I," said he "have traveled this country more and know it better than any other candidates in American history, as far as I know. Eisenhower doesn't really know the country. He was out of it, or else he was at Army posts, insulated and isolated. Truman didn't really know it. He went back to Missouri. He made occasional speeches in various places, but he didn't really know it . . ."

But it had been a tiring trip. "I find that now I get no special kick, no anticipation about going anywhere in the U.S.," said Stevenson. "I've seen every place." Actually, Adlai Stevenson was speaking out of his weariness. The campaign was yet young, and, whether or not with a special kick, he—and Estes Kefauver—would see a lot more of the U.S.



ROBERT WAGNER & WIFE
Another chance, another year.

POLITICAL NOTES

Battle for New York

For eleven days, leaders of the Democratic Party increased the pressure on New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner. Adlai Stevenson, Averell Harriman, Herbert Lehman—singly and collectively—begged Wagner to accept the nomination for the U.S. Senate seat that will be left vacant by Lehman's retirement. Stevenson needed him: on Bob Wagner's coattails, there was a chance that Adlai might win New York's 45 electoral votes. Last week Wagner finally announced his "considered" decision to run.

Yeoman From Childhood. Since childhood Bob Wagner, now 46, has yearned for the Senate seat that was held 22 years by his famed father, the New Deal stalwart for whom the Wagner Labor Relations Act was named. But Young Bob was plainly reluctant to run this year. The obvious time would have been against Republican Irving Ives in 1958—when he would not

be bucking a ticket headed by Dwight Eisenhower. Moreover, for a family man there was the matter of personal sacrifice. As mayor, Wagner gets \$40,000 a year in salary, \$25,000 a year tax-free for expenses, the rent-free use of the 15-room Gracie Mansion, plus five servants, a city car and chauffeur. The Senate job would bring him less than half of that: \$22,500 a year plus small stipends to help maintain an office staff in Washington and a residence in New York.

There were weightier considerations, however, and eventually they won out. Wagner, immensely gregarious, has wide appeal in polyglot New York (a Catholic of German-Irish extraction, he married a Quaker girl, Susan Edwards, in 1942). If, as the Democrats' only proved vote-getter, he turned down the party now—when its need is so great—he would run the risk that its affronted leaders would deny him the nomination in 1958. On the other hand, if he lost this year, he could return to his mayor's job and still be assured another try at the Senate. With his father's good name and the name he has made for himself as New York's mayor, Wagner is expected to make a formidable opponent for any nominee the Republicans may put up.

Rumors from a Democrat. For the Republicans, the problem was to find a candidate as well known in the state as Bob Wagner. Former Governor Thomas E. Dewey, U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. and Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall have so far said no. That left State Attorney General Jacob K. Javits, four times a New York Congressman and the only Republican to win statewide office in '54. Jack Javits was willing and eager, but there were some counts against him. Some state G.O.P. leaders felt that his congressional record had been too "liberal." Moreover, there was the fact that if Javits went to the Senate, Governor Harriman would replace him with a Democrat. But on the whole, his chances seemed good.

Then, late in August, came a scud of rumors linking Javits with Communist-front organizations ten years ago. A prime source of the rumors: Jay Sourvine, former counsel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee when it was headed by Pat McCarran and now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator in Nevada. Charged Democrat Sourvine: "The Justice Department has evidence showing Javits to have been the protégé of important Communists, who helped push him up the political ladder." The least of Sourvine's implications: if Republican Javits were nominated he could be thoroughly smeared.

Javits flatly denied the charges of Communist associations and denounced the campaign against him as "vicious." He asked for and got permission to appear before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee to rebut the rumors. He will get plenty of support. All last week prominent New York Republicans were flocking to his defense. Said Oswald D. Heck, speaker of the state assembly and close political

associate of Tom Dewey: "The statements circulated about [Javits] are ridiculous. I consider him to be one of the best public servants [and] the strongest candidate for the U.S. Senate."

Straws in Maine

In the nation's earliest general election, Maine voters will toss their traditional straws into the political wind Sept. 10. Holding the attention of most of the weather-vane watchers is the race between Maine's first Democratic governor in 20 years, Edmund S. Muskie, 42, and his Republican challenger, Willis A. Trafton Jr., a wealthy, 37-year-old attorney from Auburn. Muskie has campaigned hard on a record that some of Maine's most influential newspapers, e.g., the independent Gannett chain, have found good, while Trafton has appealed largely to Maine's Republicanism. By campaigning with U.S. Senators Margaret Chase Smith and Frederick G. Payne at his side, Trafton has appealed for the election of a state administration that will support Dwight Eisenhower in November.

Also being eyed by political sign seekers are the contests for Maine's three seats in the U.S. House of Representatives, all now held by Republicans. As the campaign neared its end, neither side could find much real assurance in the outlook. Muskie and Trafton were running neck and neck, the First and Third Congressional Districts looked safely Republican, but in the Second (Lewiston-Augusta) District, Frank M. Coffin, 36, Democratic state chairman, was given an even chance to become the first Democratic Congressman from Maine in 22 years.

Decision in Texas

After last July's Texas Democratic primary election, there was hardly a political seer in the state who did not see the doors of the governor's mansion in Austin swinging wide open for quiet, conservative U.S. Senator Price Daniel. Home from Washington to run for the job he had always wanted, he easily outdistanced five other hopefuls, led his nearest opponent, oft-defeated Austin Attorney Ralph Yarborough, by 165,000 (TIME, Aug. 6). But Daniel did not get a majority of the votes, was forced into a runoff primary with Yarborough, and that was a different story. Yarborough picked up support from the candidates who had fallen in the first primary; after a wild race to the wire, Daniel won by only one-fourth of 1% of the total vote, 698,187 to 694,844.

However small, the victory margin opened the door to the governorship for Daniel, who will face only token Republican opposition in November. He is expected to resign his Senate seat some time between the general election and his January inauguration, in which case his successor will be picked in a single-shot, leader-take-all special election. Already a declared Senate candidate and the early favorite: ultraconservative, Red-chasing Congressman at Large Martin Dies. Likely to give Dies his toughest competition: Ralph Yarborough.

George's Day in Maryland

In Maryland's Democratic senatorial primary last May, former four-term U.S. Senator Millard Tydings, 66, beat Perennial Candidate George Mahoney by 6,000 votes and won the right to seek revenge on John Marshall Butler, who had toppled him from the Senate in 1950. But Tydings was laid low by a serious attack of shingles, and had to withdraw from the race (TIME, Aug. 27). Gathered last week to select a new candidate, the Democratic State Central Committee turned aside a bid by Tydings' wife Eleanor, 52, and chose the man her husband had defeated in the primary—Pavement Contractor Mahoney.

Although he has never won in two tries for the Senate and two for governor, the jubilant Mahoney figured that this is his



GEORGE MAHONEY & WIFE
Another year, another chance.

year. Other Democrats were considerably less optimistic. Grouped National Committee Chairman Paul Butler, who had expected Millard Tydings to win in November: "With George Mahoney, there is a question."

Who's for Whom

¶ The left-wing Americans for Democratic Action criticized the Eisenhower Administration for "a negative approach to the needs of the people at home and . . . confusion and bungling in foreign affairs," announced "enthusiastic support" for Stevenson-Kefauver.

¶ Declaring that "all the reasons which made Eisenhower the preferred candidate in 1952 are applicable to this year's contest—and more," the Cleveland Plain Dealer announced its editorial support for the President.

¶ Mrs. Fiorello H. La Guardia, widow of New York's onetime Fusion mayor, a member of Citizens for Eisenhower in 1952, will become a national vice chair-

man of the Volunteers for Stevenson-Kefauver.

¶ Hollywood Columnist Hedda Hopper has tossed one of her hats into Ike's ring.
¶ To cool the "Elvis for President" craze among teen-agers, Elvis Presley spread the word: "I'm strictly for Stevenson. I don't dig the intellectual bit, but I'm telling you, man, he knows the most."

LABOR

Division at Unity House

Up the winding Pocono mountain road, past the guardhouse outside the 800-acre estate, along the driveway lined with spreading sycamores, skirting the garden with its orange zinnias and lavender peonies, purred the Cadillacs and Chryslers of organized labor's leaders. The executive council of the combined A.F.L.-C.I.O. met last week at "Unity House," the \$5,000,000 Pennsylvania summer resort of David Dubinsky's garment workers' union, to answer an important political question: Should the A.F.L.-C.I.O. officially endorse a presidential candidate this year?

Before they got around to answering that question, the labor leaders had a day of routine business meetings and a chance to tour the nearby golf course, swim in Friendship Lake below the administration building, play tennis and shuffleboard (or, like the auto workers' Walter Reuther, have a fling at square dancing on the shuffleboard court), and view the movie *Helen of Troy* in Dubinsky's \$750,000 lakeside theater. Their every want was tended by Unity House's regular staff of 400, plus 50 extras brought in for the occasion.

Fleur-de-Lis & Ham Hands. Finally with the A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s 205-lb. Purchasing Director Bernard Green guarding the door against newsmen, the executive council members entered the conference room, settled themselves around a U-shaped table (its light blue cloth elegantly flecked with silverish fleur-de-lis) to hear genial Host Dave Dubinsky bring the major issue to a showdown. Said Dubinsky: "Let's decide whether we are going to endorse anyone."

Up bounced the teamsters' Dave Beck, who says he voted for Eisenhower in 1952. "I move that we do not endorse either party," snapped Beck. "If we endorse, it will give the appearance of a division of labor." A.F.L.-C.I.O. President George Meany stood with Beck against endorsement—but for different reasons. Meany had been vastly disappointed by the civil-rights planks of both the Democratic and Republican Conventions; moreover, he recalled the injunction of an A.F.L. founder, Samuel Gompers, against labor becoming too closely identified with either major political party. "Look," boomed Meany, walloping the table with the flat of his ham-sized right hand. "Don't get me wrong. I'm not neutral—I'm against both parties."

Rude Awakening. Whip-smarter Reuther, the United Auto Workers' leader whose political prestige was placed on the November line by his effective con-

vention support of a Stevenson-Kefauver ticket, launched into a 20-minute argument for an all-out Democratic endorsement. Labor, said Reuther, must protect its bargaining-table gains in the political arena. "We did not choose the battlefield," he cried. "Our enemies have gone there, and that is where labor must go to protect itself."

Dave Beck persisted. Why, he asked, should labor leaders lay themselves open to criticism by endorsing a ticket? The electrical workers' slim, always-angry Jim Carey answered: "Certainly we would be subject to criticism. But don't forget for one moment that we get plenty of criticism anyway, any time, for anything we do. Fear of criticism shouldn't make us duck this battle." The musicians' tough little James Caesar Petrillo (who recently said, "If we ever had a friend in the White House, we have one now") spoke out against endorsement. "Election after election," complained Petrillo, "I vote Democratic and I watch the returns, and I go to bed and think we've won the election. When I wake up, there are all those Southern Democrats back in there running things and cutting our throats. I think I'm getting a victory, and then I find I'm getting the Dixiecrats."⁸

Influence, Not Control. After three hours of argument, plus recess for lunch, Meany called for a vote. First, the executive council voted 14 to 8 to endorse a presidential candidate. That decided, the council voted 17 to 57 to endorse, specifically, Adlai Stevenson. Although the decision still faced final ratification within the machinery of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., there seemed little doubt about the outcome.

In defeat, President Meany made it clear that he would go along with the council's majority decision and vote for "Adlai—What's his name now?—Oh yes, Stevenson, and Kefauver." But he said he did not pretend, and he did not think the other labor leaders really believed, that they would "control" any votes. "But I feel their position will influence some votes," he added. "I wouldn't be surprised if maybe my daughter voted Democratic this year—and she has always voted Republican."

⁸ Petrillo's argument was similar to that advanced in a *Harper's* article this month by Under Secretary of Labor Arthur Larson, author (*A Republican Looks at His Party*), and a key Eisenhower speech consultant. Larson pointed out that in a Democratic-controlled Congress most committee chairmanships go by seniority to anti-labor Southerners, and therefore, "under normal modern conditions, what actually gets done in the way of legislation under a Republican Administration is more pro-labor than what actually gets done when the Democrats control Congress."

[†] George Meany abstained on both votes, since the issue was already decided before his turn came. On the first question, those opposed were Petrillo, Beck, the bakers' Herman Winter, building service's William McPetris, bricklayers' Harry Bates, boilermakers' Charlie MacGowan, carpenters' Maurice Hutchison, sleeping car porters' A. Philip Randolph. On the second vote, Petrillo, Winter and MacGowan switched, cast their lot with Stevenson.

ILLINOIS Change in the Wind

In Illinois all summer the hot winds of scandal have blown hard at the Republican state administration. The blast blew Orville E. Hodge (*TIME*, July 30 *et ante*) from his perch as Republican state auditor and landed him a 12-to-15-year sentence in the state penitentiary for stealing more than \$1,000,000 from the treasury through a warrant (state check) cashing dodge. Democratic leaders joyfully looked forward to using the Hodge case in their campaign to defeat Republican Governor William G. Stratton. Then, suddenly, the wind changed.

To the Democrats' embarrassment, the new blast roared straight at Cook County



EX-CANDIDATE PASCHEN
Bod for the ticket.

Treasurer Herbert C. Paschen (rhymes with fashion)—hand-picked by Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley to run against Stratton this fall. The *Chicago Sun-Times*, sniffing for new leads in the Hodge case, fingered the county treasurer's chief deputy, John E. Sullivan, for suspicious connections with two banks through which Hodge had done his double-dealing. Paschen fired the man. Then the newspaper revealed the existence of a Herbert C. Paschen Employees Association "welfare fund" in the treasurer's office—made up by contributions from banks where county money was on deposit. Some of the money, the paper charged, had been used to further Paschen's political career.

Flowers for the Sick. Paschen fought back. He went on radio and TV to say that the fund had been used solely for welfare purposes, e.g., flowers for the sick. Besides, he argued, his predecessors had established similar funds and nobody had objected. In any case, he abolished the fund and ordered its \$14,000 balance returned to the banks.

But the trouble would not be abolished.

The U.S. Senate Banking and Currency Committee began to investigate, as did federal and county grand juries. Other newspapers moved in. Rapidly, Paschen's troubles were becoming double trouble to his sponsor, Dick Daley, and to the Democratic machine. Not only was their campaign case against the Republicans slipping away but Democrat John Gutknecht, up for re-election as Cook County state's attorney, was in for trouble himself if he tried to protect Paschen. Democrats feared that the county treasurer's trouble might even hurt Illinois' Adlai Stevenson.

Three weeks ago State's Attorney Gutknecht got himself off the spot by releasing records confirming that Paschen's welfare fund had indeed been used for political purposes. Democrats stepped up pressure on Paschen to get off the ticket for "the good of the party." Stubbly, the treasurer held out. Said he time and again: "I'm running."

Doing the Right Thing. Last week the roof blew off. The *Sun-Times* disclosed that Paschen had failed to account for a \$4,000 contingency fund. Reacting swiftly, Gutknecht subpoenaed Paschen to appear before the grand jury. That brought Dick Daley down with both feet. Said the mayor flatly: "His running would be injurious to the entire ticket. I hope he does the right thing."

Paschen did. He withdrew "to make sure that the issues this fall are clear in the public's mind." This week Dick Daley, after conferences with Adlai Stevenson, will hand-pick a new nominee.

CRIME

The Team Behind Telvi

Into separate Manhattan jails last week went five more hoodlums accused by the FBI of participating in the acid attack on Labor columnist Victor Riesel (*TIME*, Aug. 27 *et ante*). The gang, whose records range from gun-carrying to robbery to narcotics, was headed by Johnny Dio (born Dioguardi), a highly successful career hoodlum. Raised on the lower East Side, Dio at 20 was milking protection money from garment-district truckers, at 23 was sent to Sing Sing by Racket-Busting Tom Dewey, at 26 emerged to try new fields. Last spring District Attorney Frank Hogan charged Dio had been helping Teamster Boss Jimmy Hoffa in an attempt to control Manhattan teamsters.

The Riesel attack, according to FBI agents, had been planned last Easter when Dio called a meeting in a lower Manhattan candy store, announced that he needed someone to toss some acid. Storekeeper Gondolfo Miranti relayed the request to Bakeryman Domenico Bando, who sought out Joseph Carino. Carino dredged up Hungry Hoodlum Abraham Telvi to carry out the attack. Telvi was given a bottle of sulphuric acid, stationed on a Manhattan side street and told to await a Mr. Marshall, whose wife wanted him burned because he was unfaithful. Go-Between Miranti shadowed Riesel to Lindy's Restaurant, spotted him for Telvi when the columnist straggled out.

For his work, said the FBI, Telvi was paid \$500 and hustled out of town; he had burned his own face as well as Riesel's. When he discovered the identity of Mr. Marshall, Telvi came back and demanded \$50,000. He was promised an additional payment, and two weeks later he got it: he was shot in the back of the head and dumped into an East Side gutter.

Despite Dio & Co.'s arrest, there are nagging loose ends: Was the acid bath to silence Riesel, as the Government insisted, or to even a grudge? If the columnist had to be silenced, why wasn't he murdered? And why should Dio, whose name had not appeared in a Riesel column since 1953, be anxious to attack him? Biggest question of all: Did the chain of command really stop at Johnny Dio?

THE ADMINISTRATION

New Job for Mrs. Lee

When Dorothy McCullough Lee took office seven years ago as Portland's first woman mayor, she brought to the office the same classically simple concept of her duties that had guided her during earlier terms as an Oregon legislator and Portland public-utility commissioner. "Whatever the law is," she said, "it should be enforced impartially." Under trim, precise Lawyer Dorothy Lee, it was, Portland slammed the lid down on gambling and vice, took long strides toward solving its traffic and slum problems, overhauled its faction-ridden police bureau.

Last week Mrs. Lee, 55, brought her straightforward philosophy of public service to the biggest job of her career. President Eisenhower appointed her the only woman member of the nation's Subversive Activities Control Board at a salary of \$30,000 a year. Moved up from the Justice Department's Parole Board, Mrs. Lee, whose engineer husband has always encouraged her political activities, replaces another Republican from the Pacific Northwest, ex-Senator Harry Cain of Tacoma, Wash. Cain joined the board in 1953 as a far-right-wing Red hunter, gradually shifted his position until he bitterly criticized the Administration's loyalty-security program as too inflexible, finally resigned.

THE BUDGET

Better Balance

All summer, as Congress labored and federal costs rose, fiscal experts worked on the midyear review of the U.S. budget. The question: Would the U.S. Government emerge from fiscal '57 in as good shape as last year, *i.e.*, with a balanced budget and a surplus? Last week, when Treasury Secretary George Humphrey and Budget Director Percival Brundage released the report, they agreed that it would.

For the year beginning last July 1, federal spending is estimated at \$69.1 billion, up \$4 billion from last January's estimate. Major factor in the rise: costs of the new soil bank and higher-than-expected expenditures to support farm commodity

prices. More than offsetting that increase, however, was a \$4.3 billion rise in the estimate of receipts, to \$69.8 billion. Reason: a big spurt in personal income—and hence in anticipated income taxes—reflecting the continuing and growing prosperity. The net result for the budget is an anticipated surplus of \$700 million, almost twice as much as predicted in January.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Two-Way Aid

In an agreement of unprecedented scope and unique terms, the U.S. last week arranged to sell to India \$59.2 million worth of surplus farm products for \$305,900,000. It is the biggest sale of surpluses ever

handsome new U.S. embassy in New Delhi (see ART). The U.S. attached an enlightened self-interest condition to the deal: India must use \$55 million of the U.S. loan to promote the country's harassed private enterprise.

All this, thought former U.S. Ambassador to India John Sherman Cooper (now Republican candidate for U.S. Senator from Kentucky), would give the Indians a hedge against crop failure and inflation, save their foreign exchange and their funds for industrial development, and generally help to bolster the Indian economy. The agreement assures other free-world countries that they will not be deprived of Indian markets, provides India with enough purchasing power to maintain her



COOPER, BENSON & INDIA'S DAYAL
Good for the granary.

Associated Press

made by the U.S. and the greatest contribution any nation has made to the economy of India since that land gained independence nine years ago.

As outlined by Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, the agreement calls for India to pay about \$200 million for 130 million bu. of U.S. wheat (more than 15% of the U.S. surplus), \$70 million for 500,000 bales of cotton, \$26.4 million for 440 million lbs. of rice (more than 20% of the total U.S. Government rice stocks), \$6,000,000 for 6,000,000 lbs. of tobacco and \$3,300,000 for dairy products.

In payment, the U.S. agreed to accept not dollars but Indian rupees. Further, the U.S. agreed to spend all of the rupees it will receive in ways calculated to benefit the Indian economy. The breakdown: 65% to go to India as a new U.S. loan, the details of which are still under negotiation; 15% to be a direct U.S. grant to help India's economic development; 20% to go toward U.S. Government costs in India, *e.g.*, the construction of a

normal imports of agricultural commodities from Canada, Denmark and New Zealand. As for the Indians, New Delhi was as cool and silent as Indian officials in the U.S. were vocally grateful. Proclaiming that the agreement would enable India to go ahead with its second five-year plan, Indian Minister to the U.S. Harishwar Dayal also pointed up the fact that this form of aid is a two-way street. Said he: "It helps you by taking care of some of your surpluses."

Beyond that, the agreement is an effective U.S. countermove against the Soviet Union's efforts to encourage nationalization of industry and agriculture in India (TIME, Aug. 20). Summed up a State Department official: "We get rid of our surpluses, we create a future demand, we help a critical country build." With the Indian agreement signed and sealed, Ezra Benson turned to the next items on his surplus-selling agenda: similar but smaller deals with Pakistan and Brazil, designed to help them—and the U.S.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Mark Shoen-Lutz



RUFFLED RACK THAT DIVIDES WHEN WEARER SITS ADDS COMFORT TO ELEGANT LANVIN-CASTILLO EVENING DRESS

PARIS FASHIONS: 1956 LOOK

SINCE the day Eve bit the apple and discovered she had nothing to wear, women keep making the same discovery. Fashion may be woman's whim, but it is also her whetstone. Sometimes it rubs a man the wrong way, and he grumbles with Thoreau, "Beware of all enterprises that require new clothes." Sometimes it reduces him to resignation and he at last accepts with Ovid that "all things change." But in the proper hands, and on the proper hips, the whetstone Fashion sharpens the blunted male sense, hones the dulled male spirit and incites the grudging male voice to agree excitedly with that great philosopher, Luther Billis, of *South Pacific*: "There is nothing like a dame!"

To that obvious purpose (any other would be crassly economic), the latest fashions undulated into American view

last week from the designing salons of Paris. "No revolutions, no fireworks," reported *Harper's Bazaar*, "but ideas that are rich and fertile." The season's color is "elephant gray," a selection that catches the Democrats napping. The new look is called the "cocoon" silhouette, accomplished by big, rounded capes and capelike coats. Also dominant are filmy feminine chiffons and elegantly draped evening gowns. More extreme are a floor-length mink coat that arouses memories of Edward VII and Irene Castle and an eye-raising Dior collection of ankle-length day skirts that *Vogue* calls "prophetic, perhaps for next spring, almost certainly for next autumn." The sharp innovations may seem strange, occasionally shocking, but most will be modified to fit the eye, and the rest will cost too much anyway.

COCOON LOOK, one of year's new shapes, is shown by voluminous Dior cape of speckled tweed with drawstring collar, slots for arms.

St. Laurent for the New York Times



Mark Shaw-Lee



WRAPPED-UP LOOK is illustrated by Fath's tweed suit with civet collar, worn under long matching cape lined lavishly with same fur. Hat shows Russian influence.

1910 SILHOUETTE, complete with feathered evening headdress, is recalled by Balmain's full-length mink coat with slim hem, cut away in front. Price for American copy: \$8,500 to \$10,000.

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FOREIGN NEWS

SUEZ

The Two Pressures

The scene shifted to Cairo. There two men, by ordinary reckoning relatively minor contenders, met in the center of the ring with all the world looking on. Australia's white-haired Robert Gordon Menzies, assured and sagacious, faced Egypt's young Gamal Abdel Nasser, clever and ambitious. The stakes were high, the din was deafening and the outcome uncertain.

Superficially the odds favored Nasser. The Suez Canal was his to have and hold.



Associated Press

PRESIDENT NASSER
To have and to hold.

and any challenger would have to wrest it from him. But Menzies too had sources of strength. His five-nation committee represented 18 nations who between them account for 95% of the Suez Canal traffic. And he had pressures to bring to bear which might make even an impetuous strongman hesitate.

The pressures were of two kinds and represented two different lines of philosophy (thus all the confusion in last week's headlines). The proposal Menzies put before Nasser was basically that of the U.S., which spoke for those who saw Nasser as a proud man, and sought to formulate a control plan for the Suez in such a disarming way that he could accept it. The French and British, on the other hand, seemed to size up Nasser as a power-minded man who, far from being scared off by the threat of force, had to be confronted with it in order to be brought around.

Gentle Him. When Nasser agreed to listen to the Menzies mission, both President Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles praised him for making a "contribution." When Nasser protested at Ike's reference

to the canal as "internationalized by the Treaty of 1888," the President replied in his most conciliatory tones that he was not challenging Egypt's nationalization of the canal company. Dulles, talking to reporters, pointedly omitted using the 18-nation plan's term "international operation" of Suez, which the Egyptians have said they would never accept. By thinking of the problem not in "these great slogans" but in its "detailed ingredients" and "concrete practical things" needed for "impartial, competent and efficient operation of the canal," said Dulles, "then I think the matter should be soluble." No one suggested that New York City was "internationalized" because the U.N. was established there, said Dulles, but neither would the U.S. want to mess around with the practical business of maintaining, policing and regulating traffic in Dag Hammarskjöld's headquarters.

Rough Him. While the U.S. won the support of many Asian nations with this discreet sort of approach (and thus saved the British and French from being isolated as two saber-rattling imperialists), the British and French continued to build up pressures to make sure that Nasser takes no new act against their vital interests in the area. The British announced that they had underestimated the deterrent value of the parachute battalions they posted to Cyprus last winter and were accordingly beefing up the eastern Mediterranean garrison to three-division strength. Gibraltar was stripped of its infantry, Malta's harbor and airfield were jammed with Cyprus-bound ships and planes. "To insure, in case of need, the protection of French nationals and their interests in the eastern Mediterranean," the French announced last week that they had obtained permission to land forces temporarily at Cyprus.

The first thousand airborne infantry hit Cyprus by week's end and others were to follow in eight transport vessels from Algiers and Marseilles. An armored division, one of three standing by to move from Algeria, whiled away its time painting its tanks sand yellow. "Precautionary measures," explained Paris and London. Said the newspaper *Le Monde*: "It is not yet time for the cannons to speak. It is being proved only that they are ready to do so." But the *Illustrated London News's* respected military expert, Captain Cyril Falls, went ahead and outlined a possible three-point program: first, demonstration, which presumably is what is going on now; next, blockade; and finally, the use of force, preferably against some one objective such as the port of Alexandria.

These were not the only forms of pressure forming around Nasser. He was being advised by Nehru not to reject any reasonable proposal. He was also getting advice from the Russians, but had to consider that such advice is something like what the spider said to the fly. For all Nasser's heroic front, his is neither a sta-

ble nor an experienced regime, and it is showing distinct signs of a case of jitters in the face of the Western reaction to his seizure of Suez. The pressures, as Nasser knows, are only beginning to build up.

Spies & Ties

Nasser's Egypt, restive under the pressures it was subjected to, decided to apply a few pressures of its own. Cairo's press blossomed out with stories of a pan-Arab underground pledged to blow up Western oil installations in the Middle East if Egypt should be attacked, and told of



Talent

PRIME MINISTER MENZIES
To solve or to scold.

volunteers reportedly arriving from Uganda and French Equatorial Africa to fight for Nasser. But the week's biggest sensation was a front-page spy plot with real-life British villains.

Everybody's Secrets. One day last week at teatime, Nasser's government rounded up two Britons and half a dozen Egyptians. Shortly thereafter, the Egyptian information chief announced that the two Englishmen—James Swinburn, 51, of the British-owned Arab News Agency and Charles Pittuck, 47, of the Marconi Radio & Telegraph Co., had made a "complete confession." According to the government spokesman, Swinburn headed "a dangerous espionage ring which worked for British intelligence and supplied it with information about the Egyptian armed forces." Swinburn's cook had told all, and Swinburn had been arrested just as he was about to flee the country (actually, Swinburn was about to go to London to be with his wife while she underwent surgery for cancer).

Swinburn's "ring," said the government spokesman, had reported to two British embassy first secretaries—John G. Gove

and James B. Flux. The diplomats were given 72 hours to leave the country. (The British Foreign Office promptly declared that two officials of parallel status in Egypt's London embassy were *persona non grata*.)

Nasser himself decided that the trial should be held in public and in a civil court. When advisers protested that military secrets might be compromised by a public trial, Nasser snapped: "I don't care about military secrets. I want the public to know about everything." The prosecutor said at once that he would demand the death penalty for the Britons.

The Squeeze. Nasser was also kept busy fending off the fine web that the British and French have begun to weave around his economy. The most immediately threatening web was that binding key Suez Canal technicians to the old French-run company. After Nasser said yes to Menzies, the French government announced that the company would not pull out its foreign pilots until the talks were over. "But," added a Foreign Ministry spokesman, "we cannot expect them to stay indefinitely."

For Nasser the squeeze caused by the tying up of Egypt's sterling accounts is already starting to hurt. Last week Saudi Arabia eased things a bit by putting up \$10 million for Egypt's use against an equivalent sum in Egyptian pounds, and Nasser and his Finance Minister talked long with Russian Ambassador Kiselev about more help from the Soviet bloc. The No. 1 problem: paying for the 600,000 tons of wheat Egypt must import in the next nine months. Buying it as usual on the world market would use up \$47 million, or half of all Egypt's unblocked dollar assets. Last week, for a starter, the government arranged to buy 100,000 tons of Syrian wheat with Egyptian pounds.

CYPRUS

Again, Violence

Violence was once again the word on Cyprus. Now that the first hopes of peace have been dashed, it has become clear that basic British policy on Cyprus has not so much toughened of late as it has been smoked out by events. The British simply do not want to reach a settlement with the exiled Cypriot leader Archbishop Makarios.

When E.O.K.A., the Greek Cypriots' underground, recently offered to call off its campaign of terrorism, Governor Sir John Harding replied by calling for what amounted to unconditional surrender. The assassins were on the run, he said, and the only reason E.O.K.A. had called a truce was "to recover from the hard knocks it has taken in recent months." Now that the terror is back on again, British government officials admit that E.O.K.A. is really still powerful, and will take some handling.

The fact is that the E.O.K.A. truce offer took the British government by surprise. About the last thing the British want at the moment is any sort of negotiated settlement that would bring about

Cyprus' union with Greece in the near future. Every new troop transport arriving at Nicosia last week underlined the basic reason—namely, that Britain feels it must have a secure eastern Mediterranean base from which to safeguard its Middle East interests.

The Documents. At this point, Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd called a special Sunday press conference to proclaim the capture of fragments of Underground Leader George Grivas' diary (TIME, Sept. 3) showing a close association with Makarios. Lennox-Boyd now felt justified in all his darkest suspicions of Makarios. The discovery of the diaries

came at an adventitious moment (a fact that stirred cynical memories of similar "discoveries" about Irish rebels at an earlier date). The Greeks, of course, cried forgery. But even the portion released by the Colonial Office to bolster their case hardly justified the interpretations some London papers gave it.

The diary, in effect, showed that Makarios and Grivas were in touch, asking each other for help, and in general behaving like separate but related figures in a nationalist independence movement. Far from proving the unfitness of Makarios as someone to negotiate with, argued the *Manchester Guardian*, the evidence that

PUTTING THE CASE TO NASSER

The man in charge of persuading Nasser to reach a Suez agreement: Australia's Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies, regarded by some of his Commonwealth partners as the ablest statesman now in office in the Commonwealth.

Early Life & Politics: Son of a village storekeeper and grandson of a miner who lost his job trying to start Australia's first miners' union. A self-made man of 61 who is tremendously proud of his background, he calls himself "a reasonably bigoted descendant of the Scottish race." Winning top scholarships from school days on, he took first-class honors in law at Melbourne University and went on to become Melbourne's ranking barrister, earning \$50,000 a year and "taking silk" at 34, to become the youngest King's Counsel in Australian history.

A Conservative from the minute he entered state politics in 1928, he once explained: "I have a respect for the rights of the top dog [and] no use for the foolish doctrine of equality between the active and the idle, the intelligent and the dull, the frugal and the improvident." Became Attorney General almost the day he was elected to the federal Parliament and by 1939 was Prime Minister, taking Australia into the war at Britain's side. But when the Laborites forced him out in 1941, Australians shed no tears. "The trouble with Bob Menzies," said one politician, "is that he is not clever enough to hide his cleverness." Eight long years in opposition mellowed him. Coming back in 1949 to win four elections in six years, he has been Prime Minister longer than anyone in Australian history.

Family: In 1920 married Pattie Maie Leckie, a Senator's daughter. They have two sons, a daughter, four grandchildren.

Personality: Six feet two, known as "Burly Bob" to constituents, Menzies looks every inch the statesman. A renowned, mellifluous, graceful and witty orator, he disdains speechwriters,

has immense personal courage and an effective way with interjectors (Australian for hecklers). Once, after delivering a speech in a 103° fever, he asked the Duke of Gloucester: "Sir, what did I talk about?" His Royal Highness replied: "My dear boy, I don't know, but it was damned good." After Menzies took office in 1939, a brass reporter asked: "I suppose you'll consult the powerful interests who control you before you choose your Cabinet?" Said Menzies: "Naturally. But, young man, please keep my wife's name out of this." During weighty Commonwealth talks in London in 1952 on how to shore up the pound sterling, he scrawled on his doodle pad:

*With singular agility,
And technical facility
We seek convertibility,
Which means (I'll have you know)
A quid for every quo.*

Last year he rewrote the *Merchant of Venice's* trial scene because he thought Shakespeare's law was bad. The result was better law if only passable verse.

Habits: Prodigious cigar smoker (Churchill sends him his Havana specials by the hundreds) and wine connoisseur. Follows tennis and cricket "not as a fan but as a fanatic," and has been known to adjourn state conferences in London to attend Davis Cup and cricket Test matches.

Present Assignment: Called to London by his old friend Eden at outset of Suez crisis, he soon showed himself a man who could put the case of the 18 nations appealingly without compromising their essential principles, and was entrusted with what may prove to be one of the trickiest diplomatic missions in postwar history.

Markarios was so powerful in controlling the terrorists should be all the more reason for dealing with him—if the government really wants a settlement.

The Eden government, standing pat, was in the position of having to justify its conduct to many of its own countrymen. Out on Cyprus, with E.O.K.A.'s amnesty offer withdrawn, bombs and guns went off all over. Terrorists attacked two police stations near Nicosia. A limpet mine, presumably placed by an E.O.K.A. frogman, holed the bottom of a small vessel anchored at the very spot where French and British supply ships were scheduled to unload later in the week.

The Escape. In one of the wildest and most sanguinary affairs of the 18-month-old war of terror, Polykarpou Hadjigeorgiou, 25, a top E.O.K.A. partisan with a \$14,000 price on his head, escaped for a third time from his British captors. As Hadjigeorgiou was led from prison into the Nicosia general hospital for treatment, three gunmen opened fire in the crowded lobby. One of Hadjigeorgiou's two British sergeant escorts fell, mortally wounded. The other shot two of the assassins dead and bloodied the head of the third with a blow from his emptied Sten gun. A hospital attendant who had been handing out the week's paychecks to the help was also killed. Two others were wounded. In the uproar Hadjigeorgiou and the bleeding gunman bolted off. It was hide-and-seek again.

FRANCE

A Chance for Algeria

Vichy is the place where Frenchmen take the waters by day, and by night listen to speeches designed to soothe their pride as exponents of the glory of France and its civilizing mission. Many are colonists from North Africa, and last week they packed the Hall of Spectacles, confident of hearing a soothing speech from Marshal Alphonse Juin.

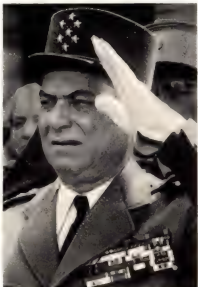
As postwar army chief of staff, Juin ordered the repression of the first big Algerian rebellion in 1945 with a ruthless vigor that the French colonists still remember with admiration and the Algerians with bitterness. As Governor General of Morocco, his remedy for unrest was to propose the exile of Sultan Mohammed V. "Colonies are not made by virgins" was his motto. For years he had been the most stubborn opponent of all concessions, the loudest champion of the colonists' cherished contention that Algeria is a permanent part of France, the most violent critic of any suggestion of a separate status for Algeria.

New Euphemism. What Juin said was a stunning surprise. "I believe," he said, "the solution lies in a federative status that would leave Algeria largely free of central control and would include a managing government adapted to the country's own personality." The parent country, he added, should "only intervene in matters relating to the general economy, foreign relations and internal security."

In current French debate, the phrase

"federative status" is a new euphemism for an independent republic of Algeria attached to France only by the same kind of loose ties that hold the British Commonwealth together. The colonists in the Hall of Spectacles could scarcely believe their ears. The doctrine *L'Algerie, c'est la France* had lost its greatest exponent. And clearly, France's top military man was admitting that the rebellion could not be put down and the old order restored by military repression.

Applying the Brakes. Juin gave his blessings to the plan of Socialist Guy Mollet's government to set up "a constitutional and elective regime" that would provide for what Juin called "the necessary application of brakes" against any attempt by a Moslem-dominated regime



Agence Diffusion Presse
MARSHAL JUIN
On the side of the virgins.

to violate the "rights of the minority," i.e., Frenchmen. Like other converts, Juin went further: "I hope that such a statute will be presented to the French-Moslem community without waiting for valid representatives to be designated by free elections." The words free elections would make him laugh, he said, "if circumstances were not so painfully dramatic."

Mollet has indeed developed a federative plan (Time, June 18) but has hesitated to publicize it while the government position was still officially that pacification must come before negotiations. Juin's switch made it possible for Mollet to take a stand which in other days Juin would have been the first to denounce as a surrender.

There would be outcries from the die-hard colonists, but Juin had taken the fight out of them. "If Juin drops us, the end is coming," one confessed. But their loss was France's opportunity, and Mollet seized it. He called a Cabinet meeting, laid his plan before it, and announced that he will fly to Algiers this week for a conference with Minister Resident

Robert Lacoste (who is hospitalized after an operation last week for the removal of a kidney). Undoubted topic of conversation: the drafting and presentation of a "federative status" for Algeria.

Down for the Count

Two weeks earlier Vichy had been jarred by another kind of sensation. It was provided by one Count Foucou de Gines. Europe's decaying aristocracy has produced some exotic late blooms, and in its gaudiest days Vichy has seen the most flamboyant of them. But Count Foucou was something special. He arrived in his bright new British Aston-Martin sports car with a squeal of tires and a flourish of gravel, flanked by a pretty blonde wife and a secretary. He wanted to buy a château, he said, and the dazzled real-estate agent showed him the historic Château de Theillac. The count took one look, declared he would take it, and with an aristocratic flourish wrote out two checks on the spot, one for 35 million francs (\$100,000) and another for 25 million (\$71,000).

The stunned agent hastily called up the château's owner in Lyons, who accepted the count's offer instantly, and the count moved in. Nobody noticed that the count had picked Assumption day, when all the banks in France were closed.

The Grand Seigneur. The count did not have much time, but he moved fast. Within hours his car rolled out of the château's gates under the admiring eyes of the neighboring peasants, who had heard of the arrival of a real "grand seigneur." In the next two days the count bought a nearby model farm for 10 million francs (\$28,500), ten paintings (including a Corot valued at \$18,500), \$2,800 worth of lingerie for his wife, \$25,700 worth of jewelry, \$1,100 worth of Havana cigars, ten typewriters, assorted washing machines, television sets and kitchen stoves, and a station wagon to transport his purchases back to the château. On his way home, he stopped to reserve a pew for himself and his family in the village church. He paid for everything by check.

Merchants he had neglected in town hurried to the château to display their choicest wares. The Count Foucou de Gines (rhymes roughly with jeans) picked over their offerings judiciously, settled on 20 jade statuettes, a few more paintings, some luxury editions of books. By the time he was through, the count had written checks for \$71,000 worth of bric-a-brac. The count's secretary, taking advantage of an old French custom, scurried around to each merchant and demanded 10% commission on everything his master had bought. He collected, in cash, some 2,000,000 francs (\$5,700). The count busied himself by making a fast deal with the livestock on his newly acquired farm, selling part of it to one buyer for \$8,500, the rest to another for \$3,400. The count insisted on cash.

Then the count ordered a diamond necklace worth \$48,700 from a Vichy jeweler. The jeweler took the precaution of calling the count's bank. The count has little or

"He won't march, Captain.
He's heard about the new idea
in smart comfort. He wants
Carter's Knit Boxers
... no ironing needed!"



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no money, said the bank. The jeweler got in touch with the police. The count buzzed swiftly out the chateau gates in the station wagon and vanished.

The Losing Game. Knowing the count's cultivated tastes, detectives concentrated on the swank Riviera resorts. Last week police learned that three strangers had rented a sumptuous villa on Cap d'Antibes for \$850 a month. When the police walked in on them, the count was casually sipping *aperitifs* with his wife and secretary. The secretary whipped out a gun, but was quickly disarmed. Count Foucou de Gines proved to be one Regis Combier, a 27-year-old sewing-machine salesman and sometime arms smuggler, and the "countess" was his wife. The secretary was a 36-year-old ex-convict named Edouard Rimbaud.

Courtly to the last, "Count" Combier escorted his blonde wife down the flower-banked path to the police car. "Several times in my life I have tried to be honest, but to tell you the truth, I've always lost money at it," he sighed.

ITALY

The Artful Dodger

Just across the French border, in the alpine resort town of Pralognan two old enemies (and older friends) faced each other affably. They were Italy's two best-known Socialists, but men of radically different views. One was wrinkled, leathery Pietro Nenni, 65. Stalin Prizewinner, whose "unity of action" pact with the Italian Communists provides Moscow with 35% of the Italian vote.

His companion across the lunch table was Giuseppe Saragat, 57. Once Nenni's top lieutenant, Saragat had shared exile with Nenni from Mussolini's Fascism. But he broke with Nenni's fellow traveling in 1947 to set up his own party, crying that "the atmosphere of liberty has been smothered." Saragat's splinter Socialists have 19 seats in the Italian Chamber of Deputies—but Nenni has 75.

The gulf that separated the two men was immense: for the past nine years Saragat's party has been supporting the pro-Western Christian Democratic coalition; for the past nine years the Nenni Socialists have never voted contrary to Moscow on any major issue.

But the forces seeking to unite Italy's divided Socialists are also considerable and involve more than just Socialists. So long as one-third of the Chamber of Deputies votes with Moscow, no true two-party system is possible in Italy, and there can be no effective alternative to the Christian Democratic Party. The Socialist split has frustrated all Italian political life, and the tempting visions of the power that could be exercised by a single, strong Socialist Party has become almost an obsession with Italian Socialists, whether loyal to Nenni or Saragat.

"Positive Results." Two months ago French Socialist Senator Pierre Commin who had known both Nenni and Saragat and shared a Pyrenean shelter with Nenni during the Nazi occupation, slipped in-

conspicuously into Rome. He came shortly after Nenni, in a windy polemic, had expressed horror at Moscow's revelations about Stalin, and implied that Khrushchev was not really much better. At the behest of the Socialist International (which is disturbed by the Nenni Socialists' loyalty to Moscow, the only such partnership in Western Europe), suave, strongly anti-Communist Pierre Commin did his best to persuade his two old friends to merge their parties.

Two weeks ago, thanks to Commin's efforts, Nenni invited Saragat to his French vacation retreat at Pralognan. The 34 hours of conversation that followed were, Saragat later declared, "extremely cordial and weighty, and ended on a positive note." In an astounding shift of

with the Communists. Look at my recent declarations to the Central Committee of the Socialist Party and you will see that I indicated that establishment of a new unity-of-action pact with [Communist Boss] Togliatti was useless.

"Completely Absurd." It was noteworthy, however, that Nenni's artful dodging left Giuseppe Saragat (who is sometimes known as "the Hamlet of Italian politics") surprisingly unworried. Also apparently unworried was Mediator Commin. Though he found Nenni's timetable for reunification too slow, he insisted that "in effect, Nenni has broken with the Communists already," and that fears that the wily Nenni is simply trying to pull Saragat's Social Democrats into the Communist embrace are "completely absurd."



Foto Sest

SOCIALISTS NENNI & SARAGAT
The question is who comes out ahead.

position. Nenni for the first time agreed to Saragat's two crucial conditions for reunification: 1) a break with the Communists, and 2) support of a pro-Western foreign policy for Italy.

Verbal Smoke Screen. When news of the Nenni-Saragat conversation broke in the Italian press, optimism surged through Italian Socialist ranks. Turin's *La Stampa* (which got the story first, called the meeting "an important and possibly decisive step along the road toward Socialist unification." Next day, however, fast-talking Pietro Nenni characteristically began to throw an impenetrable verbal smoke screen around his intentions. Though he was careful to keep hope of unification alive, he emphasized that "the processes cannot be brief"—he hinted that they might last for two years—and would not involve any "noisy breaks or tearful reconciliations." Just what would be involved he left adroitly obscure. "Under present circumstances a popular front is impossible . . . but there is no break

insisted Commin: "Communism is a losing cause caught in a profound ideological crisis."

In support of Commin's optimism, some Italians argued that the mere fact that the suspicious Saragat had agreed to enter negotiations in the first place suggested that Nenni was indeed ready to break with the Communists. The reason for Nenni's subsequent hacking and filling they theorized, was partly that he wanted to avoid the premature battle with the Reds (who supply much of his financing), partly that he was trying to hang onto his highest bargaining counter until he had won from the Saragat Socialists concessions that would assure his complete dominance of a unified Socialist Party.

While Socialists glowed with cautious optimism, the reactions of other Italian parties ranged from polite skepticism to outright dismay. The Communists, though publicly approving, were privately worried. "Nenni is a sheer opportunist," snapped one bitter Red leader. "A unified,

anti-Communist Socialist Party would isolate us politically forever," said another Communist boss unhappily. No less worried were conservative Italians, who could not believe Nenni would really break with the Communists and saw in the Socialist-merger negotiation only a story as old as the Trojan horse.

WEST GERMANY

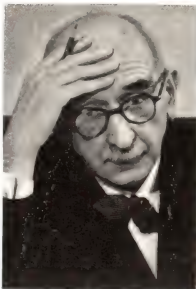
Partner with Cash

To many of its NATO partners, brawny young West Germany is a source of acute irritation. It has been slow to make its full contribution to Western defense. Its energetic industry is the despair of its European competitors. And like a poker game at 3 a.m., inter-European trade is getting out of hand because Germans are cornering all the money. But wait until the Germans have to burden themselves with rearming, as we do, said their competitors hopefully, and floods of Volkswagens will no longer swamp world markets.

Instead, West Germany's pfennig-pinching Finance Minister Fritz Schäffer came up last week with an audacious proposal: Germany would let the rest of the world make heavy arms; Germany would merely buy them, using its accumulated trade surpluses. With a glance at the Iron Curtain, Schäffer added piously: "We must never forget that we are a border country, and that it would be politically extremely imprudent to build up a war industry a few kilometers away from the frontier . . . A wrong picture could be created beyond this frontier."

For the Germans, the decision made shrewd sense militarily, economically and politically. They argue that arms are needed now, and it would take years to build an adequate arms industry. Besides, an arms industry so close to the Iron Curtain could be knocked out by a few Russian bombs, or occupied in a matter of days. Big manufacturers who would have to make the tanks and heavy guns have all the peacetime business they can use, and firms like Krupp want no part of the risk and none of the stigma of becoming munitions makers again. Furthermore, weapons are in a transitional stage, and Germans do not want to commit themselves to large-scale production until the weapons of the future have taken clear shape.

With the budget for arms-buying set tentatively at \$2.3 billion in the next three years, the Germans also expect to gain much political influence through the judicious placing of orders—and other countries are already scrambling for them. The British are trying hard to get the Germans to buy Centurion tanks instead of U.S. M-47s. The Turks and Italians are competing for ammunition orders. But the biggest purchases will be in the U.S. Last week a mission headed by Dr. Fritz von Twardowski returned from a two-week shopping mission in the U.S. with tentative agreements to buy a whopping \$1.4 billion worth of U.S. equipment in the next three years. The expectation is that Germany will spend \$500 million in the next year for U.S. aircraft, tanks and artillery. It



FINANCE MINISTER SCHÄFFER
Less weight for his horse.

will pay \$190 million in advance, the rest, cash on delivery.

Other planned spending:

- ¶ \$429 million in Great Britain for airplanes and armored personnel carriers.
- ¶ \$166 million in Turkey for ammunition.
- ¶ \$166 million in Italy for ammunition and small aircraft.
- ¶ \$119 million in France, for personnel carriers, transports, and jet trainers.
- ¶ \$46 million in Belgium for guns and ammunition.

Schäffer's plan has the full backing of Konrad Adenauer as a short-range measure, though for political reasons. Adenauer believes, West Germany owes it to her NATO partners to build its own arms industry in time. Explained one Adenauer intimate: "The British and our other competitors for export markets won't like the idea of our buying arms forever. They have to spend money and plant space for arms production while we utilize ours for export goods. It is hardly fair to enter a horse in a race and expect him to carry less weight than his rivals."

SOUTH VIET NAM

The Girls Left Behind

In the days when the tricolor flew over Indo-China, there was a distinct advantage in being a métis—the offspring of a foreigner and a Vietnamese. France generously granted citizenship to any Vietnamese with even a drop of French blood. Slant-eyed Eurasians, born of French soldiers or *colons*, learned in school that "our ancestors were the Gallic people." Eurasian men learned to drink cognac and *vin rouge*, the oft-times beautiful Eurasian women to wear Chanel perfume and Paris gowns. Vietnamese of mixed blood got the best jobs, were always considered a few steps above their fellow countrymen.

During the Indo-Chinese war, when the countryside was invaded by African troops

and by a Foreign Legion containing more Germans than French, the garrison towns were filled with a polychromatic and polyglot collection of youngsters born of every shade of father. The Eurasian population quadrupled, and a new word had to be coined: *Africansians*. Many girls with catholic tastes produced several children of mixed blood—each one a different color. Simply by bringing her baby for a cursory examination, a Vietnamese mother could get a "technical certificate of white race" that entitled the youngster to free care and education—even if its father had been a Senegalese.

Under terms of the Geneva agreement, departing French troops took thousands of Vietnamese wives and children with them. Mixed-blood Vietnamese who stayed behind suddenly found that the magic of being a métis had disappeared with the French. Instead of privileged citizens, they became foreigners who themselves had to be assimilated. Those who had held good jobs under the French administration found that the Vietnamese government would hire them—at a low salary—only if they forfeited their French citizenship. With the exodus of French firms, it became difficult for them to find any sort of work. Premier Diem signed a law requiring all Vietnamese with names like Jean, Henri or Marcel to take genuine Indo-Chinese names like Nguyen, Tran or Trinh. Forced to choose between two worlds, many fled in desperation to France, where the government has set up refugee camps and schools for them.

Last week a liner glided down the pistachio-colored Saigon River bound for France with more than 1,000 Eurasians on board. Among them: toothless Louis Loupy and his 14 Eurasian children, the biggest French family in Viet Nam. Many aged parents of adult métis went along with their children, mumbling prayers as they departed the land of their birth. Almost none of the passengers had ever been to Europe before; many of them spoke only Vietnamese.

A few days later a French DC-4 flew off to Paris with 87 abandoned Eurasian orphans who will join 3,000 orphans already being cared for by the French. In the filthy, overcrowded Centres d'Accueil in Saigon, 3,000 more Eurasians are waiting to leave. But most of the 100,000 Eurasians left in Viet Nam will have to stay behind and learn to adjust to their new status. No one hereafter can go to France unless he is legally recognized by a French father, and soldiers are notoriously forgetful.

THE UNITED NATIONS Of Human Bondage

Under the sponsorship of the United Nations, representatives of 51 countries gathered in Geneva's ornate Palais des Nations to deal with a problem which presumably was settled in the 19th century. The idea was to adopt a new international convention against "slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery," but this week as the con-



★ Trans-Canada Air Lines Turbo-Prop Viscount leaving New York's Idlewild Airport for Toronto.

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Today and every day, from airports at New York, Montreal, Toronto, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and many other important points, passengers are taking off for a new, exciting experience in air travel—in turbo-prop Vickers Viscounts. These are the first and only turbo-prop airliners in service in North America... and they are acclaimed as the most important change in modern commercial aviation.

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ference drew to a close, it proved impossible for nations of the world to cooperate effectively to abolish the most primitive form of human bondage.

Britain and France wanted the carrying of slaves by sea to be labeled "an act of piracy"—a move that would permit search and seizure of suspected slave ships. Most directly affected by this proposal was Saudi Arabia, which, with the small-*fr*y nations around it on the Arabian Peninsula, constitutes the only area of the world where slavery survives in its classic form. To meet the demand of oil-rich Saudis, who are prepared to pay up to \$1,000 for a likely young Arab girl, traders annually import some 30,000 slaves from

Just as nervously, the U.S. sat the whole thing out. Early in the conference, U.S. Delegate Walter Kotschnig announced that the U.S. would not participate in the debate and voting, nor would it sign the new antislavery convention no matter what it said. The State Department's avowed reason for its position was that because of Senator John Bricker's repeated assaults on the President's treaty-making power, "our present Administration feels it cannot sign treaties affecting internal problems." The likelier reason, which no one would admit to, is that the U.S. did not wish to offend King Saud, and thereby endanger the Dhahran airbase negotiations or Aramco's valuable oil interests in Saudi Arabia.

billions: the entire scheme will not be completed for at least half a century. Key project of the first-phase plan, scheduled to be started next year: a mammoth, TVA-like dam and reservoir at Sanmen Gorge in Honan Province, where the turbulent Yellow is compressed between two steep cliffs. The plans are not much different from those conceived by Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists in the old days, but these projects are considered more plausible because of the Communists' ruthless ability to mobilize whole armies of forced labor.

To make way for the rising waters of the Sanmen Reservoir, more than 600,000 people will be moved from their homes and resettled elsewhere. The Sanmen Reservoir will be one of the world's largest. The dam will protect the area from floods, create enough electric power for the industrial needs of three provinces, and help clear the Yellow's muddy waters downstream.

Twenty-eight smaller dams have already been built on the Yellow and its tributaries, and 31 others are in progress. The Reds also plan to attack the Yellow with two other mammoth reservoirs at Liukia Gorge in Kansu Province and Lungyang Gorge in Tsinghai Province. They are due to be completed in 1967.

The Spoils of Battle. The overall plan calls for converting the river into a sort of staircase by building 46 dams along its middle and lower reaches, controlling its tributaries with 24 large reservoirs. The battle to subdue the Yellow will be long and fierce, but the spoils of battle are worth the effort, even though the peasants, who know the Yellow best, are convinced it will be tamed only "when the sun rises in the West."

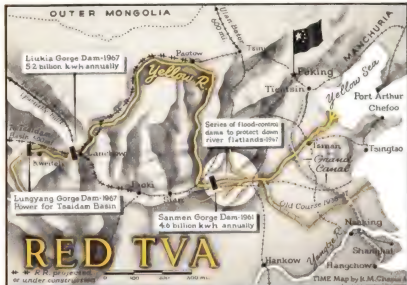
Other ambitious Red Chinese plans await:

❑ Joint development with the Soviet Union of the Amur River Basin, which forms the boundary between the two countries. The two nations signed an agreement last month. China's share of Amur hydroelectric power will be more than her total electricity production last year.

❑ Doubling the quota of new rail lines to be finished by 1958 to 4,700 miles. Four new rail lines have been opened in the last year, one of them linking Peking with Ulan Bator, the capital of Outer Mongolia, and Soviet Siberia. Another is designed to link Northwest China and Soviet Central Asia, but this will take two or three more five-year plans to finish. Though the Communists talk grandly of their railroad building, their actual yearly mileage is not sensationally higher than that of the Nationalists during the years 1928-41, a period of depression, civil war and invasion.

❑ Possible restoration of China's fabled, 2,500-year-old Grand Canal, which once provided an inland waterway 1,000 miles from Tientsin to Hangchow, and linked the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers.

These are all part of the ambitious remaking of China, which the Communists say they need peace to achieve.



CHINA

War on the Yellow River

China's mighty Yellow River has always been a cruel and capricious neighbor to the 140 million people—a fourth of China's populace—who live near its banks. In the past 3,000 years it has flooded more than 1,500 times, often inundating whole counties and killing hundreds of thousands of people. It greedily eats up millions of tons of precious Chinese earth each year, and contributes to droughts by draining the eroded earth. Though Chinese peasants have dreamed longingly of a day when its muddy waters would run crystal-clear to the sea, the "River of Sorrow" has defied every attempt to conquer it.

Last week the peasants were being asked to believe a startling promise. By the fall of 1961, says Vice Premier Teng Tzu-hui, the lower reaches of the world's siltiest river will indeed run crystal-clear. Red China has decided to take on the proud and tempestuous Yellow.

The Plan of Battle. With the help of Russian technicians, the Red Chinese have drawn up an ambitious plan to straddle the Yellow and its tributaries with a vast network of dams. The first phase will take 15 years and cost \$1.8

Africa, Iran and Iraq. Some of these recruits to slavery are captured or kidnapped in their native villages; others are lured to Mecca on alleged pilgrimages, then sold in the slave market of the Holy City. Most have to be ferried into Arabia across the Red Sea or Persian Gulf. If the British Navy, under the proposed "piracy" clause, resumed its vigorous, pre-World War I slave patrol in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, this lucrative traffic would be severely hampered.

Jamil M. Baroodi, the brooding, hot-tempered Lebanese who was Saudi Arabia's unofficial observer at the conference, did not deny that slavery existed in Arabia. "Slaves," he snorted. "What are slaves? It is better to call them servants or stewards. They have a good life. They call their master 'Uncle.' But he insisted that the proposal that slave ships be subject to seizure was an "imperialist device"—a typical trick of Western colonialism. Responding to the words "imperialism" and "colonialism" like fire horses to the bell, Asian and African nations lined up alongside Saudi Arabia, and were joined by the Soviet Union, always ready to have a go at the "imperialists." Sensitive to the colonial taunt, the British and French retreated, and settled for a declaration that slavery is a bad thing.

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When you buy an automobile, you might want a radio with it, power steering, automatic transmission, or even air conditioning. You expect to pay for whatever additional features you desire.

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However, you *can* extend your protection to cover certain other perils, not included in

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Buy your insurance through a capable independent insurance agent or broker who represents sound capital stock insurance companies. He will be able to fit your insurance protection to your needs and your pocketbook.

Call Western Union by number and ask Operator 25 for the name of the America Fore representative nearest you.

Ask your agent about financing your premiums on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.



★ The Continental Insurance Company

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★ Niagara Fire Insurance Company

★ The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York



PUTTING THE ATOM TO WORK: *A Progress Report from General Electric*



Prior to 1940 Scientists at the General Electric Research Laboratory were discovering facts about the structure of the atom that contributed to the separation of U-235 from natural uranium in 1940.



1942-45 General Electric developed and produced complex power-supply apparatus and control and instrumentation for the vast *Manhattan District* project that made the first atom bombs for the U.S.



1946 Since the end of World War II, General Electric has been operating, for the government, the giant Hanford Atomic Works in Washington State, producing plutonium for the nation's defense effort.



1950 General Electric was assigned the job of developing an atomic power plant at the Knolls Laboratory for the U.S. Navy submarine *Seawolf*. The *Seawolf* was launched in 1955 for final outfitting.



1951 Work on the development of a nuclear propulsion system for aircraft was begun by General Electric for the government at Evendale, O., and is continuing here and, more recently, at Idaho Falls, Id.



1955 After Congress opened atomic development to private industry, General Electric established a department that is designing, developing, manufacturing and marketing atomic reactors and equipment.



1956 In addition to domestic orders, General Electric — through the International General Electric Co. — announced sales of an atomic research reactor for Spain and a power reactor for Latin America.



1956 Construction began on the multi-million-dollar General Electric Vallecitos Atomic Laboratory in California. It is dedicated to developing civilian uses of atomic energy, and will be completed in 1957.



1957 A G-E experimental reactor will help bring about 5,000 kw. of atomic power to the San Francisco area. Steam from the reactor will be furnished Pacific Gas & Electric, which will generate the power.



1946 General Electric, under contract to the A.E.C., has operated the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory in Schenectady, N. Y., since 1946, where research into applications of atomic energy is being conducted.



1955 America's first commercially distributed atomic electricity came from the prototype reactor G. E. built for the *Seymour*. The contract for Canada's first atomic station was awarded to Canadian G. E.



1960 The Chicago area is scheduled to get 180,000 kw. of atomic electricity from the world's largest all-nuclear power plant, being built by G. E. for Commonwealth Edison and the Nuclear Power Group, Inc.

What General Electric is doing to help bring America atomic-electric power

New atomic laboratory will open next year; world's largest all-nuclear power plant to operate in 1960

Two years ago, Congress opened the development of the atom to private industry. In that short time, America's businesses, working with the government, have made significant progress toward practical atomic electricity while continuing needed defense work for our country.

At General Electric, major contributions to the defense effort are, of course, a vital part of the company's atomic operation. This work requires an unusually high number of our scientists and engineers—about 2,250 of them plus thousands of other skilled people. But since the Atomic Energy Act of 1951, we also have made major investments in both manpower and facilities to put the atom to work in electric-power production and other civilian uses.

Currently, one of the company's major projects is the design and construction of the world's largest all-nuclear power plant—Commonwealth Edison's Dresden Station near Chicago. This 180,000-kw. plant is scheduled for regular operation by the end of 1960.

Providing the "tools"

To help solve the technological problems, General Electric is taking a long-term risk by investing in a new multimillion-dollar atomic laboratory near Pleasanton, Cal. At this laboratory, an experimental boiling-water reactor will be in use in developing atomic reactors for power plants such as the big Chicago station.

Next year, this experimental reactor will help bring about 5,000

kw. of atomic electricity to the San Francisco area. Steam from the reactor will be furnished the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, which will then generate the power.

Another major investment in atomic facilities is being made in San Jose, 20 miles from the new laboratory. Here will be the headquarters of General Electric's civilian atomic business—plant and equipment for engineering, manufacturing and marketing power, research and test reactors, fuel elements, control systems and other components.

Pioneer fields demand risk taking

These and other commitments are being made with the realization that atomic energy is a pioneer field calling for ingenuity, boldness and financial risk-taking with little prospect of a profitable return for many years to come. Today, the buyer of atomic equipment knows he is not buying the ultimate in atomic power development. And the seller, or manufacturer, pioneers by risking substantial amounts of money to do now what has to be done to open a new industry with future business opportunities for many companies, large and small.

As we see it, progress toward practical atomic electricity will continue only as private businesses are encouraged to continue such risk taking. The support of an informed public—and its representatives in government—is needed now more than ever before, so that America will have a competitive atomic industry that can furnish plentiful, economical power to all.

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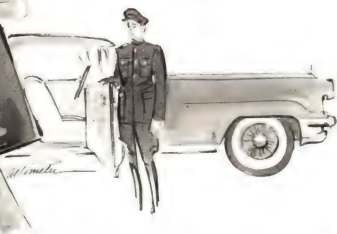
You don't really need an elongated car and uniformed chauffeur to achieve an air of quiet distinction. A Society Brand Landshire suit alone can accomplish this for you. For Society Brand's Landshire is that kind of suit. Its sumptuous fabric is matched only by the supremacy of its tailoring.

Every fabric for a Landshire is a premium import. And Society Brand's meticulous tailors, schooled in a long tradition of quality, put it together most handsomely, stitch by careful stitch. All of which accounts for its subtle elegance, its urbane air of accomplishment—and its extraordinary comfort.

The suit—Society Brand Landshire of herringbone cashmere-and-wool, imported from Britain.

The coat—Society Brand cashmere with handstitched edges.

Landshire—Reg U.S. Pat Off



Society Brand Clothes

FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

THE HEMISPHERE

THE AMERICAS

Top Man Resigns

Henry Holland, the brisk 43-year-old Texas lawyer chosen by President Eisenhower in 1954 to be the U.S. Government's No. 1 specialist in Latin American affairs, asked for his release from service last week. In a letter to Ike, Holland pointed out that he had stretched "the understanding that I would serve two years" by six months "to include the balance of the last session of Congress as well as the meeting of American Presidents in Panama. The time has now come when I believe it would be appropriate for me to return to private life." The President reluctantly accepted, with a request "that you be available to counsel with my brother Milton in connection with the expanded role contemplated for the Organization of American States."

Holland's immediate plans are to campaign for Ike; what he will do after that, he says, is his own secret. Probably no successor will be named until after the November election. Holland's chief deputy, Careerman Roy Richard Rubottom Jr., will act temporarily as Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs.

Surplus & Shortage

The price of a pound of quality coffee in U.S. grocery stores edged up last week past \$1.15—only 15¢ short of 1954's peak price and a fat 26¢ higher than 1953's low. This time around, the trail of cause and effect appeared to lead straight back to shrewd Manuel Mejia, czar of the Colombian Federation of Coffeegrowers.

Taken as a whole, coffee is in surplus all over the world. U.S. Department of Agriculture tabulations put 1955-56 production at 50 million 132-lb. bags, 6,700,000 more than ever before. But the U.S. consumer insists that a goodly proportion (35%-40%) of flavorful "mild" coffee be blended with the staple Brazilian beans in the best brands. And Colombia is the No. 1 producer of the mild varieties.

Last December Department of Agriculture reporters estimated that Colombia's current crop would run to a record 6,500,000 bags for export. Czar Mejia, who keeps his figures secret, remained silent. But in succeeding months word somehow drifted from Bogotá to Manhattan's coffee-trading Front Street that torrential rains had cut deeply into Colombia's maturing crop. Roasters and brokers, caught with low inventories and suddenly aware that a shortage of mild beans for blending could be crippling, bid up the price from 63¢ to 80¢ a lb. Colombia's mild coffee, which customarily commands 4¢ or 5¢ more than Brazil's standard grades, now brings a fat 20¢ differential. And the rain damage seems to have been vastly overstated. The nearly harvested crop, Colombians now say privately, will permit export of at least 6,200,000 bags, worth up to \$650 million to Colombia's coffee growers.

ECUADOR

Minority President

On the stage of Quito's gilt-trimmed Sucre Theater last week, a new President put on the blue-red-yellow sash of office. For Camilo Ponce Enriquez, 44, the problems that go with the sash are likely to prove especially burdensome. He is a Conservative in a country that has been politically dominated by Liberals since the revolution of 1895. Only a freakish three-way split among Liberal factions in last June's election made it possible for Ponce to win at all, and even so, he got only 29% of the votes, edging out the



PRESIDENT PONCE
Third in a row.

runner-up by some 3,000 votes—one-half of 1% of the total.

Angry Liberals, bent on keeping Winner Ponce out of office, staged an uprising in Manabí province, and Liberal Deputies tried to organize a no-quorum strike to prevent Congress from declaring him President-elect. Both attempts failed. Out going President José María Velasco Ibarra, most of the armed-forces brass and an apparent majority of run-of-the-plaza Ecuadorians wanted to see Ponce take office for the sake of constitutional order.

Progressive Conservative. Ecuador's new President is a well-groomed, keen-minded lawyer who at 33 headed his nation's delegation to the United Nations founding conference at San Francisco. Later he served as Public Works Minister, Senator, Interior Minister.

As a minority President, Ponce seems to be well aware that in order to serve out his term he must carefully avoid provoking the suspicious, disgruntled Liberal majority. In his inaugural address last week, he sounded more liberal than

the Liberals, promising to end "feudalism, absentee-landlordism and bossism," and declaring that the time had come "to give land to many . . . to take away from our dialectical revolutionaries any pretext for their adventures."

Political Inflammability. Along with political difficulties, Ponce will have to cope with an ailing economy and a near-empty treasury. The nation's income from exports (bananas, cacao, coffee) fell off this year. President Velasco ran up deficits by spending lavishly for public works and—to keep the army contented—for military equipment. The government owes public employees back pay, is half a year behind on loan repayments to the World Bank and the Export-Import Bank.

Economic troubles aside, Ecuadorians can take pride in their nation's recent history. The country was long notorious for political inflammability, but last week Ponce became the third President in a row to be constitutionally inaugurated. And for a Conservative to be able to take office in Ecuador with only a 29% mandate was itself a milestone of political progress and maturity.

BRAZIL

Power of the Brass

Buckling under the pressure of Nationalist army leaders, Brazil's President Juscelino Kubitschek last week halted thorium exports to the U.S., canceled the 1955 U.S.-Brazilian agreement to cooperate in exploring Brazil for deposits of radioactive minerals. The U.S. embassy in Rio first learned of the turnabout by reading about it in the local newspapers. Brazil's troublous Communists, who could never have brought off such a coup by themselves, whooped with delight. Bannered the Communist daily, *Imprensa Popular*: HISTORICAL VICTORY OF THE PEOPLE.

Brazilian Communists and nationalists unite in taking a fiercely protective attitude toward Brazil's mineral resources ("The oil is ours!"). Months ago this alliance of extremes, which stunts the country's economic growth by barring foreign capital from oil exploitation, began denouncing exports of radioactive material to the U.S. (thorium oxide and thorium-bearing monazite sand, no uranium). The showdown came last week, when the Security Council, loaded with nationalistic armed forces brass, adopted a military-dominated commission's recommendations that Brazil suspend exports of radioactive minerals and end the joint-exploration treaty with the U.S. President Kubitschek meekly gave the nationalistic generals their way. Still in effect was the "Atoms for Peace" agreement in which the U.S., without asking anything in return, promised to provide Brazil with 13.2 lbs. of uranium reactor fuel, donate \$350,000 toward the cost of a research reactor.

PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

In Chicago, testy old (87) Architect **Frank Lloyd Wright** casually disclosed his latest high-flown fantasy: a one-mile-high, 510-story office building for the Loop. Topped with a 330-ft. TV antenna. It would be four times taller than the Empire State Building. "It's perfectly scientific, and perfectly feasible," he said, brushing aside questions on how he would get 100,000 office workers in and out of the building on time, or what he would do about the planes that cross the area at considerably less than 5,600 ft. "If you're going to have centralization," Wright said, "why not have it!" Told that Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley had been cautiously noncommittal about the proposition, Wright asked: "Who's Daley? He couldn't be very bright if he's mayor of Chicago."

Piloted in a DC-3 by **Prince Bernhard**, who has logged between 600,000 and 700,000 miles and pierced the sound barrier. The Netherlands' **Queen Juliana** returned home from a vacation on Corfu, where she and her husband visited **King Paul** and **Queen Frederika** of Greece. Once home, Bernhard gave his daughter, **Princess Beatrix**, her first auto, a Fiat sedan, for passing her high-school final exams. Then, at the horse show in Rotterdam, he saw another daughter, **Princess Irene**, tie for fourth in the National Junior Championships, and with **Juliana** watching from the stands, took second place himself in horse training.

Attending Venice's 17th International Film Festival, two celebrated women from different worlds met on the city's fashionable Lido, and as they grasped hands, photographers hastened to record



LOLLOBRIGIDA & LUCE
Greetings.

the event. The women: Italian Movie Star **Gina Lollobrigida** and U.S. Ambassador **Clare Boothe Luce**.

Boston Heart Specialist **Dr. Paul Dudley White**, whose most eminent patient is Dwight D. Eisenhower, arrived in Moscow to spend ten days in the Soviet Union and "talk with people who are specialists in our field."

In Kettering, Ohio (pop. 38,118), more than 1,000 people, headed by scientists, industrialists and Government officials, honored **Charles F. Kettering**, a big wheel in the invention of the self-starter, ethyl gasoline and the diesel engine for locomotives, on his 80th birthday. The man who



WILSON & KETTERING
Kudos.

is credited with contributing more to the automobile industry than anyone else said that at 80 he felt "no different than I felt at 40," demonstrated he felt spry enough to take a few turns around the dance floor with **Mrs. Charles E. Wilson**, wife of his oldtime associate at General Motors, now the Secretary of Defense.

Arriving in New Delhi, U.S. Chief Justice **Earl Warren** and his wife received a warm, top-drawer greeting as a platoon of Cabinet ministers, a horde of judges and a mass of minor officials swarmed at the airport under a broiling sun and presented the visitors with six bouquets of flowers and batches of garlands. It was a command performance. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had been shown a dispatch printed in a U.S. newspaper reporting the cool kiss-off the Warrens had gotten when they arrived at



WARREN & NEHRU
Bouquets.

Bombay, and had the red carpet rolled out. Later, Nehru greeted Warren at a reception and, diplomatically, they were both all smiles.

Reported engaged to Presidential Candidate **Adlai E. Stevenson**, Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburg, a handsome Alabama widow and secretary to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago, coyly suggested to inquiring reporters: "You better ask Adlai." Asked, Adlai gallantly replied: "I was never more flattered, but unfortunately there is no truth to it." Mrs. Vredenburg then turned her pretty head and set sail on the *Ile de France* for other climes, murmuring that Adlai "is a great friend and a great man."

Back from a seven-week tour behind the Iron Curtain, Showman **Billy Rose** announced that he had an "agreement in principle" with five Communist countries for an exchange of about 1,000 entertainers. If the State Department approves the exchange, Russia's Bolshoi Theater Ballet may open in Manhattan on New Year's eve, while Moscow on the same night gets a performance by either the New York City Ballet Company, Pianist **Vladimir Horowitz**, Louis ("Satchmo") **Armstrong**, Contralto **Marian Anderson** or Violinist **Jascha Heifetz**.

Colonel Harry E. Wilson, 54, famed in the '20s as "Light Horse Harry" Wilson, a Penn State and Army All-America football back who scored six touchdowns and six extra points in seven games against Navy, retired from the U.S. Air Force. He was assistant deputy chief of staff for operations of the Continental Air Command, and in World War II commanded the 42nd Bomb Group.

Leaving behind his Cuban *finca*, 25 cats, seven cows, several dogs, one screech owl and the stuffed lion's mouth in which he deposits high-priority letters, Author **Ernest ("Papa") Hemingway** and wife **Mary** slipped undetected into the can-



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yons of Manhattan, enjoyed some semi-secret days of fleshpot scouring without revealing his resting place ("I just want to confuse the hell out of Celebrity Service"), made a special excursion to the Bronx Zoo to converse with its two hippos ("I needed Miss Mary around for the grammar"), slipped off as quietly as he had arrived for a sojourn in Europe.

Undergoing intermittent treatment for an old knee injury at Bethesda Naval Hospital near Washington, Wisconsin's



Bill East—Washington Post
SENATOR MCCARTHY
The voice was unfamiliar.

Senator Joseph McCarthy, the paunch-and-jowly look gone, his face pale, eyes gentle, and the familiar roar replaced by soft, conciliatory words, said he had lost 41 lbs. Present occupation: writing a book on the origins of the (1937-45) war between China and Japan.

Three weeks after she wedded for the first time, Tennis Star **Gussie Moran**, 32, as celebrated for her lace panties as for her backhand, ended a no-love match and sought an annulment. Said her industrialist husband: "I'm very unhappy about it. I still love her."

In Houston, a county judge checked the estate left by a man who hit the Texas jackpot in lumber and real estate: the late **Jesse H. Jones**, ex-Secretary of Commerce and former head of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. The jackpot: \$9,665,102, including \$4,380,701 in cash and \$5,978,328 in stocks and bonds.

Britain's **Earl of Sandwich**, 81, whose noble ancestor, the Fourth Earl of Sandwich, is credited with inventing the sandwich in the 18th century, accepted an award from the U.S.'s National Pickle Packers Association in recognition of the service that the sandwich has rendered to the consumption of pickles.



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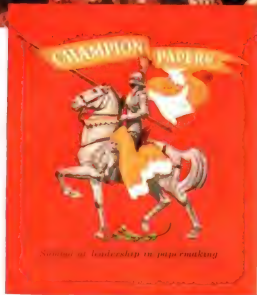
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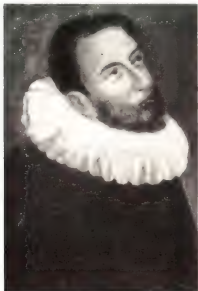
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MUSIC

The Mad Madrigalist

Young Don Carlo, third Prince of Venosa, eighth Count of Consa, 15th Lord of Gesualdo, etc., etc., was content with the carefree luxury that befell his lot as a second son. He rarely went home to his small and dull town of Venosa, instead lived in nearby Naples, gathered the finest Renaissance musicians and poets around him, and himself became famed as a lutanist and singer. Of an evening, he would put to sea with one of his poet friends, and spend the night improvising songs and madrigals. He might have sung away his



Convento del Cappuccini

DON CARLO GESUALDO

Into history with a mosquito.

whole life, but his elder brother died when Don Carlo was about 25, and he had to assume the responsibility of being the Prince of Venosa.

Perhaps hardest on the Prince was his obligation to provide his house with an heir, for he was not the marrying kind. He eventually chose his 20-year-old cousin, Donna Maria d'Avalos, a girl of "surprising beauty," and even more surprising reputation: her first husband had reportedly died from trying to appease her insatiable sexual appetite. In due course, she presented Don Carlo with two children, but Gesualdo lost interest in his wife, and she seduced herself on a handsome nobleman. The cuckolded husband broke into their bedroom on the dark midnight of Oct. 16, 1590, and slew the lovers, or had them slain. Later, convinced that the second child was not his, he shook the cradle so ferociously that the infant could not catch her breath and suffocated. Thereupon Gesualdo settled into a life of remorse and debauchery—he was so beset by evil "demons" that he had himself whipped daily—out of which came some of the world's most remarkable music.

Ahead of His Time. Between 1504 and 1611, Gesualdo published six books of madrigals that contain such daring harmony and such sensitivity that many historians consider him centuries ahead of his time, see in him a musical contemporary of Richard Wagner. Until recently, the modern public has had little chance to savor the sorrows of Gesualdo, but now a first-class LP has been released on the Sunset label with five singers led by young (28) California Conductor Robert Craft, a protégé of Composer Igor Stravinsky. The album is "presented by" Author Aldous Huxley, who has long been fascinated by Gesualdo's violent career, and is now equally fascinated by his madrigals. They are, writes Huxley in his program notes, "a kind of musical miracle, in which seemingly incompatible elements are reconciled in a higher synthesis."

Madrigals were the popular songs of Renaissance intelligentsia. Five or six singers joined their voices in these minor gems; they sighed contrapuntally of love unrequited and requited, moaned of the terrors of death and giggled at impertinent conceits, e.g.:

*A bold little mosquito
bites the fair breast of her who consumes my heart . . .*

Instead of returning to repeat the melody of the beginning, like modern pop tunes, madrigals always go forward from one musical idea to the next, and instead of relying on instrumental accompaniment, the harmony comes from the singing voices themselves. Gesualdo became a radical in his extreme alertness to word meanings in a day when most music was still rather deadpan. Every time the words *morire* (to die) or *languire* (to languish) appear in his text, the music clouds over, and if the words continue in an unhappy vein, the harmonic colors sink deeper and deeper into velvety darkness. But let *gioia* (joy) turn up, and the music lifts itself, sometimes by astonishing shifts of level, and then tumbles into giddy rills of fun. It keeps the listener in a constant state of surprise, but also soothes him with its strange logic.

End of the Line. Modern psychology would say that Gesualdo sublimated much of his own troubles in his music. He lived to see the death of his son, and he died in 1613 in the realization that his family's line had ended. Yet as one of the poems he set to music puts it:

*I shall be silent, but in my silence
tears and sighs
Shall tell my anguish.
And, should I die,
death shall still cry out on my behalf.*

One-Man Band

To survive in the jungle of jazz, a performer must be different. Not many years ago, a jazzman could accomplish this by simply playing faster or higher or crazier than the rest, or by having a "dirty" style

—"He can't play very good," fans would quip, "but he has a lousy tone." In today's overcrowded jungle, one young musician is beginning to emerge because he is lousy with versatility.

At Manhattan's Basin Street last week, Don Elliott was so versatile that he sometimes seemed like a case of musical split personality. When he played *It Might as Well Be Spring*, he played the trumpet with a soft, low, fuzzy tone and a stammering swing that was as intimate as if he were whispering into a pretty ear. When he played *Moonlight in Vermont*, he played the vibraphone with soft-headed sticks, rolling out arpeggios as pretty and cottony as a cumulus cloud. When he played *Makin' Whoopee*, he played the



Walter Darian

DON ELLIOTT

Out of the jungle with two vibes.

instrument that is becoming identified with him: the mellophone, also known as the poor man's French horn. It sounded wild and slightly clumsy, as indeed this instrument should, but it did swing after a fashion; it smeared its way up into the attic, noodled around insidiously in its middle register, and grunted low down. Then, when it seemed as if Virtuoso Elliott had done everything, he picked up a vibraphone stick in one hand and the mellophone in the other and played the tune on both simultaneously.

For Don Elliott (real surname: Helfman), 30, such versatility is perfectly natural. The son of a Somerville, N.J. pianist-arranger, he started playing the piano at four. When his father died three years later, Don made up his mind to "sort of carry on what my father had done." At eight he was taking accordion lessons, at 13 he was studying the bag haritone horn to play in his high-school band. He picked up the trumpet without help, and the mellophone was no trouble at all after that, since it has the same fingering and a similar embouchure. One day he met a fellow who had two vibra-

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AFTER DINNER OPERA'S "IN A GARDEN" AT EDINBURGH
In a corner, a redolent American specialty.

John Atkinson

phones and wanted a trumpet; it happened that Don had two trumpets, so that was that. By this time he was aware that he had an extraordinary flair for music, and after a hitch as tail runner in the Air Corps, he went to school to study theory and harmony.

Jazz came to Don Elliott through Pianist George Shearing, one of his idols. He wangled a chance to try out his vibes with the Shearing combo, remained with the group for 15 months. Followed a period of rough jazz training, during which he engaged in nightly "battles of vibes" with a cool-minded colleague named Terry Gibbs. He played with the Benny Goodman Sextet, eventually formed his own quartet. Elliott has no fewer than seven L.P.s on the market, with three more coming soon, for he plays with an ingratiating style that appeals to jazz lovers without frightening record executives. Does he think it is time to pick up another instrument? "Well," says Elliott wistfully, "I always wanted to play tenor sax or flute. But"—and his determination seems to harden—"I play enough."

Shoestring Opera

The famed Edinburgh Festival was bottom-heavy with big-name performers—the Royal Philharmonic and Boston Symphony orchestras, the Hamburg State Opera and Sadler's Wells Ballet—as well as big-name composers—Beethoven, Brahms, Bach, Mozart. But hidden in a corner of the old city, not officially part of the festival, was a tiny, six-member U.S. troupe putting on three tiny U.S. operas in the Y.W.C.A.'s Gartschore Hall (capacity: 165). The troupe: Manhattan's After Dinner Opera Co., out to show Europe what could be done on a shoestring.

Last January, when Edinburgh's new Director Robert Penzance invited the After Dinner group to come, the company scoffed. It would cost a cool \$20,000, even cutting corners, they estimated, and

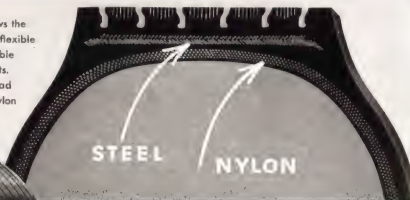
who had that kind of money for small-scale, modern opera? Then a fat check arrived from one admirer, and the company eagerly plunged into commercialism to raise the rest. Singers Jeanne Beauvais, Norman Myrvik, Francis Barnard and Musical Director Lucille Burnham gave all the concerts they could. Stage Manager Beth Leibowitz made and sold ceramics, while Company Manager Richard Flusser hopefully entered a TV quiz show named *Tic Tac Dough* (he won a watch, but no dough). By last month they were so nearly solvent that they embarked.

The Y.W.C.A. auditorium assigned them in Edinburgh proved frustrating: it had no dressing rooms, a poor piano, and the lighting system did not fit American plugs. Nevertheless, opening night last week saw an eager audience. On the program: three examples of a relatively new and typically American type of musical theater—the small, intimate, mostly humorous opera. First came Gertrude Stein's *In a Garden*, with music by Manhattan's Meyer Kupferman, a Steinishly childlike spoof on royalty that was the success of the evening. ("Redolent, that's the word for the music," approved one Edinburgh matron. "It was the essence of nostalgia.") Next came *Sweet Betty from Pike*, by Manhattan's Mark Bucci, a horsey mock-western. The bill closed with *The Pot of Fat*, by Massachusetts' Theodore Chanler, a Grimm parable about a cat and mouse who married and then found out about their incompatibilities. The crowd clapped the company to the rafters.

The press came away divided. The *Scotsman* found that, "as advocates of modern American music, they are lacking in discrimination," but the *Daily Express* called the production "lively and enjoyable." The *Daily Mail* was jolted, said the company came "to instruct us in a kind of musical entertainment which is almost startlingly novel . . . Their show is slick and professional, yet informal."

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THE THEATER

The New Season

The upcoming Broadway season, if only a portion of the prospects pan out, promises great things. In the side-of-the-mouth accents of the tradesheet *Variety*, "Bway legit never had it so good."

Candide & L'il Abner. Producers, writers and musicians have been working on a whopping list of 33 musicals—at least ten of which will probably see an opening night on Broadway. The list ranges from the operatic *Ballad of Baby Doe* (TIME, July 16) to a musical adaptation of Voltaire's *Candide* by Lillian (The Little Foxes) Hellman. Conductor-Composer Leonard Bernstein and Poet Richard Wilbur. There are also such suggestions of enchanting evenings as Ethel Merman in *Happy Hunting*, with a book by *Life With Father's* Howard Lindsay-Russell Crouse; *L'il Abner*, based on Al Capp's comic strip, with songs by Johnny Mercer; *Pay the Piper* by George (Damn Yankees, The Pajama Game) Abbott, based on Eugene O'Neill's *Anna Christie*. Three other musicals will star such topnotch music-comedy personalities as Nancy Walker, Judy Holliday, Bert Lahr.

Almost 100 comedies and dramas are being prepared for production this season and more than 50 will probably make it. Some of the world's best performers will play in comedies by Molière and tragedies by Shakespeare when Broadway is visited by two famed repertory companies, the British Old Vic and the Jean-Louis Barault-Madeleine Renaud company of Paris. For George Bernard Shaw's centennial year there is talk of productions of *Major Barbara*, *The Apple Cart* and *St. Joan*, starring Siobhan McKenna. Eugene O'Neill's posthumous drama *A Long Day's Journey Into Night* (TIME, Feb. 20) and his *Moon for the Misbegotten* (TIME, Aug. 4, 1952) will get their long-awaited first Broadway productions.

Orpheus & Romanoff. Patrick Dennis's bestselling novel *Auntie Mame* will star Rosalind Russell. Samuel (Boy Meets Girl) Spewack will try to reconquer Broadway with *Once There Was a Russian*. Britain's Peter (The Love of Four Colonels) Ustinov will make his bid with *Romanoff and Juliet*. Terence Rattigan will offer two comedies that amused London for a couple of seasons, *Separate Tables* and *The Sleeping Prince*. Tennessee Williams' newest, *Orpheus Descending*, will descend on Broadway with Italy's Oscar-winning Anna Magnani.

The first-magnitude stars include Walter Pidgeon, Charles Laughton, Burgess Meredith, Barbara Bel Geddes, Michael Redgrave, Maurice Evans, Claire Bloom, Fredric March, Shelley Winters. Only the season will tell whether the plays and players look as good on the boards as they promise on paper. But with the curtain about to rise on the 1956-57 season, the only thing Broadway seemed to lack was enough theaters to go around for all the shows that producers want to bet on.

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SPORT

Tarnished Gold Cup

All at once, the Detroit River came alive. Flippant rooster tails of spray arced high as six hopped-up speedboats zippered the straightaway and skittered hell-bent for trouble toward the first turn of the Gold Cup race for unlimited hydroplanes. The last heat boiled into a catfight between two river belles—*Miss Thriftway*, a neat cream, orange and white number from Seattle, and *Miss Pepsi*, a Detroit brawler all tricked out in red, white and blue.

Ripples & Loops. *Miss Thriftway* and her owner, Seattle Grocer Willard Rhodes, were out to settle an old score. Last year on Lake Washington, Rhodes figured he

week. Driver Joseph Taggart ran into the rippling wake of a small patrol boat, barely survived the wreck of his hydroplane.

In contrast to the precarious ride of the other boats, *Miss Pepsi* displaces water like a Sunday speedboat, is kicked along by two 1,500-h.p. Allison aircraft engines, and throws a rough wake that is awesome indeed. "Riding behind her," says one driver, "is like a trip behind the *Queen Mary*." To make matters worse, *Miss Pepsi's* driver, Chuck Thompson, has the quaint habit of taking her for a spin ten minutes before the starting gun, a tactic that is sure to rattle the course.

Counterattack. Once they stopped to catch their breath, Muncy and Rhodes mounted a counterattack, *Miss Pepsi*, not



DETROIT'S "MISS PEPSI" LEADING SEATTLE'S "MAVERICK"

"A man has to be a goddamn fool."

United Press

and *Miss Thriftway* had the Gold Cup won, watched his driver, Bill Muncy, given a victory dunking, only to learn later that Detroit's *Gale V* had taken first on corrected scoring. Now, *Miss Thriftway* once more finished the final heat in front. Seattle had its revenge. Rhodes and Muncy headed for the winner's circle. They got there just in time to hear *Miss Thriftway* disqualified for hitting a buoy. Bellowing with rage, Muncy swarmed up the framework of the judges' stand. It was bad enough to hear that he had been done out of the Gold Cup again; it was unbearable to hear that the new winner was Detroit's *Miss Pepsi*.

Most unlimited hydroplane jockeys nurse an unlimited hatred for *Miss Pepsi*. Their own heavy craft are designed to skim the surface, bouncing along on three small hunks of hull. Air flows under the almost flat bellies, and the boats try their best to take off. Almost any bump can send them soaring. In a qualifying run for last year's Gold Cup, Driver Lou Fageol rode *Slo-Mo-Shan I* into an airborne loop, parted company with his boat, got beaten up so badly when he slapped the water that he quit racing on the spot. In a qualifying run with *Slo-Mo IV* last

Miss Thriftway, had demolished the buoy, they claimed. What's more, the television movies would prove it. Nonplused, the racing committee finally passed the buck to the American Power Boat Association, which may take up to 60 days to decide on a winner. By that time, the Gold Cup could be tarnished for fair. Roly-poly Horace Dodge, playboy heir to the Dodge car fortune, claims that he was illegally kept from qualifying for the cup in *Dora My Sweetie*. He has a court order requiring the race committee to show cause why the Gold Cup should not be called no contest.

Just about the only competitor who stayed out of the argument was Texan William T. Waggoner, representing the Seattle Yacht Club. When the last heat started, he thought he had the race in the bag. His *Maverick* was not doing well, but his *Shanty I* was running in front. Suddenly it belched to a crawl—out of the race with a broken supercharger. Heir to a \$500 million cattle-and-oil fortune, Bill Waggoner had suddenly run out of the one element of hydroplane racing that is not for sale: luck. "A man has to be a goddamn fool to get mixed up in this business," he muttered sadly.

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Olympic Shoplifter

For five days, the visiting Russian athletes had a high old time. Every morning they trained for the pre-Olympic track meet at London's White City Stadium. There was steak for breakfast, baskets of fruit, great bowls of yoghurt. There was also time for sightseeing, movies (*Cinerama Holiday*, Charlie Chaplin in *The Gold Rush*) and, best of all, shopping.

Shopping meant bargain hunting, for the visitors had only £5 (about \$14) pocket money apiece. Discus Thrower Nina Ponomaryeva, 27, a Russian gold-medal winner at the 1952 Olympics, cased the shop windows along Oxford Street with an eager eye, for Nina always tried to make the most of her bulky (185 lbs.) charms. Like her movie namesake, Ni-notchka, she was fascinated by bourgeois



Associated Press

DISCUS THROWER PONOMARIEVA
Also, the running pier-head jump.

hats. The cut-rate merchandise at C. & A. Modes Ltd. seemed just what she wanted: among the 10s. felt flowerpots, the cheap berets, the fluffy wool stocking caps there must be a creation that would be the envy of her home-town friends in Sverdlovsk (pop. 550,000) on the eastern slopes of the Ural.

Chromatic Collection. Nina poked around in the bright jumble on the C. & A. counters and latched on to five natty little numbers—a chromatic collection of feathered "half hats" in mauve, yellow, black and white, and a pert red wool beanie. The whole lot came to £1 12s. 11 d. (\$4.61). The next thing anyone knew, the hats were in her shopping bag and Nina was in the hands of some hard-eyed store detectives who decided that she had failed to go through the capitalistic formality of paying. Naturally, Nina couldn't understand a word. And



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no one in the store could understand Nina. So the whole argument was moved to a police station. There Nina was charged with shoplifting, ordered to appear in court next day, and released on £5 bail.

Next morning Magistrate Clyde Wilson droned impatiently through his work—five prostitutes, two drunks, three alleged sex offenders, etc. But no Nina. Convinced that the accused had taken it on the lam, Magistrate Wilson issued a warrant for her arrest. With belated efficiency, police staked out the Soviet embassy, but by then there was reason to believe that their girl had tried a non-Olympic event, the running pier-head jump, and was safely on a Russian freighter heading for home.

Dirty Provocation. Ignoring the implications of Nina's flight, Soviet embassy officials finally got around to giving their version of her troubles. Nina had bought the hats, they said, paid for them and walked off without a receipt.

The Soviet team was satisfied with their embassy's version. They called off the meet, said that "this dirty provocation was aimed at blackmailing this world-famous sportsman." Added a Soviet spokesman: "Our team will play only if your government drops this silly frame-up."

Some British press reactions were odd. The *Daily Worker* seemed cross with the Russians for canceling the meet, while conservative papers were cross with the Foreign Office for its handling of the case. But officials were powerless to alter the stern demands of British justice, and Soviet sportsmen refused to reconsider their withdrawal from the track meet. Someone at the Soviet embassy kept the controversy on the front pages by booking air passage from London to Copenhagen in the name of Nina Ponomareva, but no one who even looked like Nina made the plane.

At week's end Nina was nowhere to be found, and her teammates were packing for their trip home. Said straight-faced Head Coach Gabriel Korobkov: "This is a sorry blow for sports. We are not political—well, we are only a little political. We must now revise our entire Olympic training plans."

Six Record Breakers

Air Force Captain Manuel J. Fernandez Jr. is an old hand at taking chances. In the dangerous skies over Korea, he took so many and took advantage of them so well that he accounted for 14½ MIGs. To his annoyance, peacetime duty kept his adventures to a minimum. Last year Captain Fernandez discovered a new way to cut loose. He began to devote all his spare time to planning and practicing for the Bendix race, a 1,120-mile dash from George Air Force Base, Calif., to Will Rogers Field in Oklahoma City.

The rules for last week's contest gave Fernandez every opportunity to push his luck to the limit. Hungry for a super-sonic record, race officials decided to give pilots their choice between air-to-air refueling and lugging underslung wing tanks.



Associated Press
BENDIX WINNER FERNANDEZ & FRIEND
Cutting loose at 666.661 m.p.h.

No longer would they have to throttle back for their pass above the Will Rogers pylon. They could let down as fast as they wanted to—provided that they stayed above 5,000 ft. so that the shattering racket of a "sonic boom" would not unnerve spectators or jostle instruments.

Fernandez figured everything to a split second, scorned the time-consuming safety of taking on extra fuel in the air, climbed as high as 30,000 ft., running away from head winds, got his F-100C Super Sabre jet to Oklahoma City with exactly one minute of fuel left. His nice calculations earned him the Bendix Trophy and a new Bendix record: 666.661 m.p.h. In second place, with 656.250 m.p.h.: Captain Robert A. Madden, a Korean veteran who spent 15 months as a PW. Although adverse winds edged them out of a supersonic trip, all six contestants, all flying North American F-100Cs, cracked the record of 616.208 m.p.h. set two years ago by Captain Edward Kenny in an F-84F.

Grudge Match

In the sleepy corn-and-cotton hamlet of Coyolito, near El Salvador's Pacific coast, last week's big soccer match promised special excitement. Aside from their sporting rivalry, Captain Jesús Rivera of the local sport club and Ricardo Ayala, captain of a team of workmen from the nearby railroad, were mortal enemies in private life. When they trotted onto the field, both were wearing unusual football equipment: long-barreled pistols.

Keyed up by corn liquor, the crowd watched the scoreless game tensely until the referee made a disputed decision: seconds later the pistols were drawn and machete-swinging spectators poured onto the field. In 20 minutes six were dead and six seriously injured. Police restored order, but the game could not go on. Rivera had been hacked to death and Ayala severely wounded by gunfire.

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RELIGION

The Professor's Ark

In a mountain cave near Subiaco, Italy, a tall, white-haired Englishman with gentle eyes stood in silent prayer. The place was Sacro Speco, where, tradition says, St. Benedict spent years as an anchorite. The Englishman was Historian Arnold Joseph Toynbee, and (also in the third person) he now describes what he felt there three years ago: "Here was the primal germ of Western Christendom; and, as the pilgrim read . . . the names of all the lands, stretching away to the ends of

ans share with Christians the sin of self-centeredness—a result of spiritual pride. He considers it an intellectual as well as a moral error, "because no living creature has a right to act as if it were the center of the Universe."

The Chasm. Measuring man's religions with this rule, Toynbee finds the modern world riven by a gulf even deeper and wider than that between the Communist and non-Communist worlds, namely, the chasm between "the whole Judaic group of ideologies and religions" on the one hand and the "Buddhaic group" (Hinduism, the Mahayana and Hinayana forms of Buddhism) on the other. For the East, like ancient Greece, sees history as cyclical, recurrent, and hence irrelevant, while Christianity, Judaism and Islam see it governed by Intellect and Will, i.e., God. But in assigning history this divine importance, they "have reopened the door to self-centeredness by casting themselves, in rivalry with one another and ignoring the rest of Mankind, for the privileged role of being God's 'Chosen People.'"

To fill his own prescription for modern man's spiritual queasiness, Professor Toynbee uses almost every bottle in the pharmacopoeia and stirs the mixture well with a Long View. Moloch and Amon-Re, Yahweh, Socrates and Confucius, the hejira of Mohammed and the temptation of Christ turn up in surprising juxtapositions as Toynbee leads mankind from the worship of nature to the worship of Man himself (in the form of tribe, universal state or philosopher) to the worship of "Absolute Reality" in the higher religions. These reach twin peaks for Toynbee in Christianity and Mahayana Buddhism, with its conception of the *bodhisattva*, or super-saint who, like Gautama Buddha, turns back from the Nirvana he has achieved to re-enter the world of suffering and help men work out their salvation. "The ideal has been put into practice by a Supreme Being; and this means that a human being who tries to do the same will be swimming with the current of Absolute Reality while swimming against the current of his own self-centeredness."

The Syncretic Vision. The Christianity of what Toynbee calls "Late Modern Western Civilization" stopped swimming long ago and has been drifting down the stream of self-centeredness. Only recently have its "public atrocities" reawakened

* Toynbee's attitude toward Judaism is ambivalent. He is highly eloquent about its spiritual and moral values, inevitably sees it as the fount of Christian civilization. But he also deplores its exclusive or "chosen people" attitude, regards its ritual adherence to the Law as an archaic dead end, accuses Zionism of attempting to achieve the Messianic promise of the Jews' return to Israel through force. Toynbee's sentiments—and scholarship—on Judaism are the subject of an angry attack by noted Jewish Author Maurice Samuel (*The Professor and the Faith*, Knopf; \$4), who believes that Toynbee's "vast neutral categories of civilization and his characterization of Jewish culture as 'fossilized relics' fail to explain the extraordinary phenomenon of Jewish survival



Brian Hestline

TOYNEE

Sink or swim in Nirvana?

the Earth, that had been evangelized by a spiritual impetus issuing from this hallowed spot, he prayed that the spirit which had once created a Western Christian Civilization out of the chaos of the Dark Age might return . . ."

In various forms, that prayer reappears throughout all of Toynbee's writings. In an era when most historians, of what Toynbee himself has called the just-one-damn-thing-after-another school, saw religion either as a block to progress or else considered it beside the point. Toynbee gave history not only a pattern but a spiritual end. He reached the conclusion that man's real history is religious history and that civilizations are really nothing but steppingstones in man's progress to deeper spiritual insight. Yet Toynbee, an Anglican in childhood, always showed himself so ready to range various prophets, gods and philosophers alongside Christ that the question inevitably arose just what kind of Christian he was. That question is more fully answered in his new book, *An Historian's Approach to Religion* (Oxford; \$5), in which he writes about the religious condition of today's world.

Toynbee makes the point that histori-



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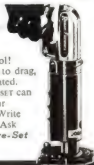


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the West to the awful reality of Original Sin. And in the meantime, the non-Western peoples who discarded much of their own culture to adopt the West's technological civilization have unexpectedly found that they bought themselves the West's spiritual crisis as well. Yet Toynbee holds out a historian's hope based on these very Eastern converts to Western civilization. For they "come trailing some still undiscarded clouds of glory from their own religious heritages... These undiscarded elements... may work together with the surviving remnant of Western Christianity..."

Thus Toynbee's prophetic vision is essentially syncretic—a kind of spiritual



Jonian Kuyoko—Kinkyocho
BUDDHA

His way or St. Benedict's?

Noah's ark carrying a specimen of every "higher religion."

In this book Toynbee sets his ark on the crest of a dark wave of the future. Under pressures of population and technology—as Toynbee sees it—human liberty is in for some drastic restrictions, even to state control of the size of families. But, as the religious oppressors of 17th century Christendom were willing "to allow their subjects the apparently harmless vent of applying experimental science to Technology" in history's next chapter Man may be allowed to compensate for his secular restrictions by blowing off steam along spiritual lines. In making this prediction, strangely enough, Toynbee seems to ignore the obvious fact that modern despots know very well that religion is no "harmless vent" but the most explosive of forces.

Jesus Not Unique. Struggling to avoid the sin of self-centeredness, Toynbee assumes a god's-eye-view detachment (he habitually speaks of the present in the past tense) that may be as much a form of spiritual pride as self-centeredness itself. His ultimate message seems a lot closer to Buddha than to Benedict, for a

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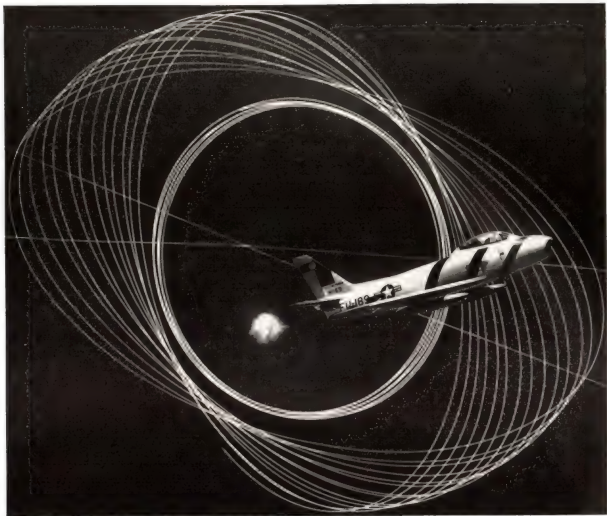
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TIME, SEPTEMBER 10, 1956



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revival of whose spirit Toynbee prayed. Toynbee seems to have little use for the kind of organizing energy that Christianity achieved with Benedict, and he denies that Christianity is the one true religion.

Says Toynbee: Christians must winnow the nonessential chaff (mostly theology) from the wheat of their tradition, must abandon the "chosen people" claim to the uniqueness of their Saviour and their revelation. They must learn to regard all the higher religions as revelations of God. "The spirit of the Indian religions, blowing where it listeth, may perhaps help to winnow a traditional Pharisaism out of Moslem, Christian and Jewish hearts. But the help that God gives is given by Him to those who help themselves; and the spiritual struggle in the more exclusive-minded Judaic half of the world to cure ourselves of our family infirmity [*i.e.*, self-centeredness] seems likely to be the most crucial episode in the next chapter of the history of Mankind."

Brother Baker's Dozen

Brother Aloysius did his best to avoid the ladies' eyes at the Ohio State Fair in Columbus last week. He had taken twelve first prizes for his cooking skill. In baking he had four firsts (enriched white bread, plain oatmeal rolls, coconut-pineapple coffee cake, kolache yeast roll). In canning there were five firsts (pears, lima beans, carrots, asparagus, tomato juice), in frozen foods three firsts (apples, red raspberries, cauliflower). But tall, stooped Al Hochendoner, 38, of the Marianist order, was upset about his angel food cake, which only drew a fourth. "I don't know what got into that poor soul of a judge," he sighed. "I guess all I can do is pray for her."

Brother Al joined the Society of Mary, a teaching order, at 15. Three years later, the brother in charge of the kitchen was transferred from Dayton, and Brother Al was made cook for the order there. "I remember the first thing I did was to poach some eggs. I had to feed 27 people. Well, I got this five gallons of water and got it boiling. Then I began dropping the eggs in. Boy, did I have egg soup!"

Brother Aloysius learned to love serving God over a hot stove; he collected recipes and took a correspondence course in cooking. Summers he went to Columbus to cook for the brothers attending Ohio State, and three years ago he first decided to compete at the fair. "The brothers teased me: 'You couldn't get to first base.' So I thought I'd show them."

When Brother Al's parents celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary last year he baked a 300-lb., 5 ft. 9 in. cake for the occasion. One of the brothers, who was working for his Ph.D. in physics, designed a base with pegs to hold the cake, which had to be moved on a flat-bed truck. Now Brother Al has other projects on the fire notably an 800-lb. cake in the form of a cathedral to help celebrate the Marianists' centennial. "I'm also shooting for the Pillsbury recipe contest—that's the \$25,000 one. Sent in 20 entries last year. If I hit that, it'll really be something."



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EDUCATION

Legal Center

Onto the campus of Southern Methodist University swarmed more than 4,000 members of the insurance section of the American Bar Association last week for their annual discussion of the latest techniques and trickeries of insurance legalities. Their presence was one more reminder of how successful S.M.U.'s Southwestern Legal Center has been in realizing the goal that Dean Robert Gerald Storey set for it five years ago: to become one of the foremost legal laboratories in the U.S. (TIME, April 30, 1951).

Designed to give U.S. law students access to the kind of training for which London's tradition-encrusted Inns of Court have been famous for centuries, the center has enabled students to rub elbows with practicing lawyers, share their libraries and dining halls, listen to their shoptalk. Lawyers from all over the U.S. have come to teach at the center, do research work there, attend forums and legal clinics. In its chosen fields—tax law, oil and gas law, international law, insurance law, administrative law—the center has provided a staff of experts that has made it a legal mecca not only for the Southwest and the U.S. in general, but for big slices of Latin America, the Far and Middle East and Europe. Among the center's other accomplishments:

¶ The Graduate School of American and Foreign Law, which takes in a special annual quota of students from Latin America, offers a one-year Master of Laws degree to students from any friendly free nation outside the U.S., and underwrites professors carrying on legal research and writing projects.

¶ An institute on oil and gas law, which this year drew more than 800 lawyers



"FREE GERMAN YOUTH" PARADE IN LEIPZIG
The privileges go to the socially acceptable.

Eastfoto

from the U.S. and the oil and gas provinces of Canada.

¶ A free legal clinic in which law students provide advice to those who cannot afford lawyers.

Much of the credit for the center's rapid growth belongs to brisk, balding, 62-year-old Dean Storey, a veteran corporation lawyer who did not complete his undergraduate education until 1947 (he got into practice by "reading the law"). Dean Storey has paid less attention to physical expansion (the center is still housed in the original three buildings) than he has to attracting top legal talent to his 18-man faculty. With the center's influence firmly established in the U.S. and Latin America (where it tries to operate as a kind of miniature United Nations), Storey is turning his attention to the center's responsibilities in other parts of the world. He feels strongly that the U.S. has failed properly to project the American judicial and constitutional idea. Says he: "Our Government has spent billions in restoring shattered economies and social activities in foreign countries. But it has totally neglected the effort to return the rule of law to those countries. Our greatest objective. I think, is not to sell our system, but to give advice and help and professional guidance—and that is one of the most important tasks of the legal profession of our country. I'm a great believer in the future of the rule of law, not men."

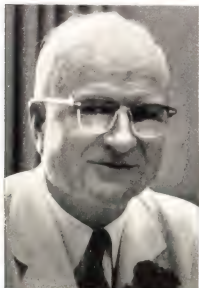
Flight of the Intelligentsia

"Universities are a part of the workers' and peasants' state and must serve the construction of socialism." In these blunt terms, the East German government defines the functions of the nation's "institutions of higher education." In practice, the definition means that East German universities bar the "nonproductive" (i.e., politically suspect), bourgeois "intelligentsia" in favor of the loyal sons and daughters of the "peasants' and workers' class."

Last week, prodded by public protests from professional groups, East German officialdom took a new look at its educational policy. One of the policy's embarrassing results: East German students by the hundreds are slipping into West Berlin to seek the education denied them at home.

Social Record. Counting remedial "workers' and peasants' faculties," there are 46 institutions of higher education in East Germany, with an enrollment of 100,000. Admission to any one of them is controlled from East Berlin through local, politically oriented selection commissions. Under the government's present quota system, 65% of the nation's college students must be recruited from the "workers' and peasants' class," with priority for the remaining openings given to members of the "productive intelligentsia" (i.e., "deserving activists," "deserving teachers of the people," "deserving inventors," college professors), and to such heterogeneous categories as "recognized victims of fascism," inmates of orphanages, *cum laude* high-school graduates. Although high-school grades are in theory a determining factor, they actually have far less to do with a student's chances than his family background and his record of "social" (i.e., political) activity. The final high-school oral examination is a simple exercise in juggling the tortuous details of current party ideology.

Even if a "bourgeois" student survives his examination and proves socially acceptable (e.g., a member of the Free German Youth or the Para-Military Association for Sport and Technology), he still must make out on a 28% smaller monthly living allowance than a student from a farming or laboring family in the same general income bracket. (Living allowances are granted by the government to al-



Ed Milley—Black Star

DEAN STOREY

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how to pray



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McCall's

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most all students in institutions of higher education; tuition is free.)

Under all these conditions, some 1,300 boys and girls fled to West Berlin last fall: most of them enrolled for nine-month high-school refresher courses, then entered universities or technical schools. This fall the number of education immigrants will probably be even larger.

Social Duties. The East German government's concern at this loss of brain-power has been reflected in public protests, prominently noted in the state-controlled press. Parents' delegations and a variety of professional groups have cried discrimination. Recently the Magdeburg Party mouthpiece *Volksstimme* reported that district doctors had protested the "bureaucratic measures and narrow-mindedness" that barred their children from the universities. Hemmed the East Berlin weekly *Sonntag*: "Once in a while professors, doctors, artists, or engineers complain that their children are not without exception, enrolled in the universities. . . . But one should not hesitate to say that some children of our intelligentsia withdraw themselves from their social duties. . . . It is up to the intelligentsia to educate its offspring towards our most important state tasks, thus bringing the wishes of the individual into consonance with a social demand."

Behind such gobbledygook was an apparent desire to sweeten the educational pill. One possible way for the "non-productive" intellectual to skirt the quota system: by enlistment for a two-year tour of duty in the East German army.

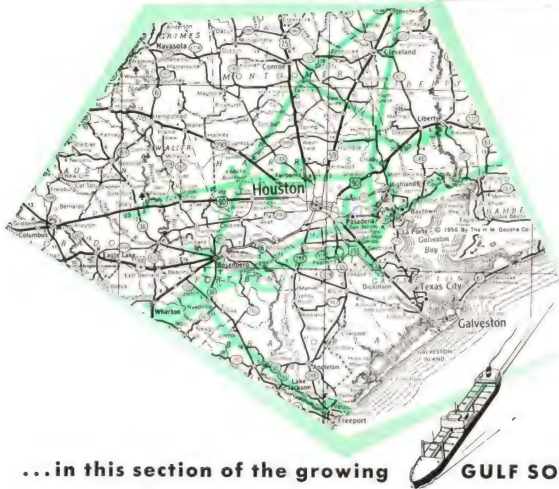
Report Card

¶ To strengthen its civilian staff, the Army announced it was setting up fellowships that will enable up to 40 Army career employees to take off six months to a year at full pay to engage in research studies likely to bear on Army problems.

¶ The Florida state department of education took a cautious step toward the inclusion of instruction in "spiritual values" in the public schools. State Superintendent Thomas D. Bailey circulated to school districts a program drawn up at the state's request by unofficial representatives of major religious groups. The program emphasizes five "moral and spiritual cornerstones which are so commonly accepted as parts of our democracy that they can be taught in the public schools." Samples: "Man is a spiritual being of dignity and worth by virtue of the fact that he has his origin and destiny in God his Creator"; "All men are created equal in that they have equal worth in the sight of God. . . ." The program can be accepted or not at the discretion of individual schools.

¶ To the mountain of statistics already amassed on the school population, the U.S. Office of Education added the fact that 14% of the nation's schoolchildren are left-handed. The information is important, said the office, to architects, designers and manufacturers of school furniture and equipment responsible for the planning, construction and outfitting of new school plants.

MATERIALS—MARKETS MANPOWER FOR INDUSTRY



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This is the sixth of a series describing the area served by United Gas. Map shows United Gas pipe lines in a portion of Southeast Texas.

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The Fertile Sahara

Some 10,000 years ago, when glaciers chilled northern Europe, the Sahara desert was a fertile, well-watered land. Among the most favored parts of it must have been the Tassili-N-Ajjer, a plateau about 900 miles southeast of Algiers. Today the region is one of the driest deserts on earth and almost uninhabited, but in prehistoric and early historic times it boiled with vigorous life. Last week French Anthropologist Henri Lhote was back in Algiers with proof of what Tassili-N-Ajjer (which

spears and feathers in their hair. Then appear camels and horses. The war chariot—that great invention of ancient warfare—was at least heard of in the depths of the Sahara. Many of the drawings have not been interpreted yet. They show drinking bouts and hunting scenes, priests sacrificing a bull, a “ballet” of 40 ostriches and humans wearing animal masks.

Besides the copied drawings, the expedition brought back tools, mortars for grinding colors, personal ornaments, even pearls from some distant sea. Some of the finds contain carbon and can be dated



DESERT CAVE PAINTINGS
Also a ballet of ostriches.

The New York Times

means river plateau) was like while the rains still came.

Four Hundred Paintings. Dr. Lhote took four young painters to copy colored drawings in cramped caves. Like stone-age Europeans, the early people of the Sahara had their holy shrines deep underground, and they decorated them with magical drawings long after Europeans had given up the custom. The Lhote expedition copied faithfully 400 cave paintings. Ten thousand more were found but not copied.

No high civilization ever developed in the Sahara, but the Tassili region seems to have been influenced for thousands of years by more advanced lands. The earliest paintings in the caves are primitive. Slightly later drawings are more sophisticated. Dr. Lhote believes that the ancient people of Tassili developed an independent artistic style not derived from cave art elsewhere.

Tassili, though remote, was not alone in the ancient world. Some of the drawings show great troops of cattle, proving that the domestication of animals, one of man's greatest achievements, had reached Tassili, probably through Egypt.

Camels & Masks. Other signs of Egyptian influence are drawings of Nile boats and of bearded strangers with shields and

by radioactive carbon 14. When this has been done, and when scholars have studied the drawings and artifacts, a history of a sort can be written of the fertile river plateau that slowly died of thirst after the glaciers melted.

Paying Reactor?

Nuclear power reactors are like bright college graduates: they have promise, but have not yet made any money. The first to do a real, paying job may be a small (10,000-kilowatt) plant that was approved this week by the Atomic Energy Commission. Designed by Nuclear Development Corp. of America, it will be built for the Chugach Electric Association of Anchorage, Alaska, where electric power is scarce and expensive.

The reactor will be of novel design, using heavy water as the moderator to slow down its neutrons, and liquid sodium as the coolant to extract the heat of the reaction. This combination is extremely efficient, but engineers have always shied away from it because water and liquid sodium react explosively when they come in contact. Only recently were methods devised to keep them safely apart.

One advantage of the design is that the sodium can become very hot without

vaporizing. This eliminates high-pressure vessels and piping. Another advantage is that the fuel need be only slightly enriched in costly U-235. The designers of the reactor believe that it can produce electricity at 7 mills per kilowatt-hour, which is much cheaper than the current cost (16.8 mills) of steam power in the Anchorage area.

Larger models of the heavy water-sodium reactor (50,000 kilowatts and up) can be fueled with natural uranium. This is an important advantage for sales outside the U.S. So far, the most efficient reactors have demanded enriched uranium, made only in the U.S., Britain and Russia. Many countries want nuclear power, hate becoming dependent on the great powers for fuel. If they use natural uranium they can get fuel from many independent sources.

Hybrid VORTAC

One of Washington's bitterest technical squabbles, the long rivalry between aircraft-guidance systems, reached a new phase last week. The Air Coordinating Committee announced a compromise plan that looks like a desperate attempt to offend no one. The plan recommends that both guidance systems, VOR (Very High Frequency Omirange) and TACAN (Tactical Air Navigation) be “combined” under the hybrid name of VORTAC.

VOR, with “Distance Measuring Equipment” (DME), is the present civilian-guidance system. The Civil Aeronautics Administration has installed 430 of its ground stations, and will install 82 more during the current fiscal year at a cost of \$86,000 a station. The stations tell a properly equipped airplane its direction and distance.

TACAN does much the same thing by a different electronic method. The Air Force and Navy prefer it chiefly because its ground stations are much smaller and work better from a ship or a cluttered land site. The military have installed their TACAN stations independently of the CAA. Twenty of them are already functioning, and 181 more are being set up. Chief civilian objection to TACAN is that it is new, untried and will force non-military aircraft to install costly new equipment.

Under the compromise proposed by the Air Coordinating Committee, the VOR stations will continue indefinitely to tell aircraft their direction. They will gradually stop, however, telling aircraft their distance. In many cases this service will conflict electronically with TACAN and so must be eliminated. Unless the Government foots the bill, civil-aircraft operators will eventually have to buy costly new electronics. Cost of a full VORTAC system: \$4,100.

TACAN will be developed rapidly for military purposes. After it has been well tested by military use, its directional as well as its distance-measuring feature may be made available to civilians. Loudest objectors are owners of private aircraft, who feel that the military has loaded them with impossible electronic costs.



Checking an electroplated copper printing surface as an issue of *TV Guide* is readied for press.

Fine gravure starts with a paper-thin shell of copper



THE PROBLEM: Each week, colorful magazines by the million pour from the huge rotogravure presses of Triangle Publications, Philadelphia. Their high quality depends on thin shells of copper electroplated on the printing cylinders—shells only 5/1000" thick, very accurately engraved with up to 22,500 ink-holding cells per square inch. It was difficult for Triangle to maintain the

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THE SOLUTION: Learning of the new phosphorized copper anodes developed by The American Brass Company, Triangle ran tests in their electroplating tanks. They found that these ANACONDA "Plus-4" Anodes gave them the exceptionally smooth, dense copper deposits they needed—with substantial savings in time, labor, and material. Corrections in the plating solution, for example, were cut about 80%. Copper was transferred from the anodes so uniformly that scrap loss was reduced 80%.

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Products. Here a workman is applying ROKIDE® A coating to a guided missile part, which must have strong resistance to high temperature and to abrasive and corrosive wear. ROKIDE A is one of the newest Norton products developed to meet these increasingly severe conditions of use.

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THE PRESS

The Star's Star

Two plainclothesmen strode last week into Cairo's Metropolitan Hotel, rapped on Correspondent William (Steve) Stevenson's door and gave the Toronto *Star's* 33-year-old roving newsmen 24 hours to get out of Egypt. Also expelled for spreading "falsehoods and fabrications to mislead public opinion": the London *Evening Standard's* pretty Anne Sharpley, 26, and the London *Daily Mail's* fortyish Eileen Travis, a U.S. citizen. That made



Toronto *Star*
CORRESPONDENT STEVENSON
News in a kimono.

a total of five correspondents sent packing since Egypt seized the Suez Canal.*

While Cairo's foreign press corps worriedly met to plan some defense against expulsion, Correspondent Stevenson flew to Rome and, in the black-and-white Japanese kimono that he wears while writing, pounded out the reply to his office's urgent cable to FILE STORY SOONEST MOST-EST REBEST. *Star* readers soon learned in glittering detail that Stevenson first offended the Egyptians by trying twice in the same day—and getting arrested both times—to get an interview with Ex-Premier Mohammed Naguib, under house arrest 15 miles out of Cairo. What riled the Egyptians even more was his story reporting that a onetime Nazi propagandist and Jew baiter named Johann von Leers is employed at the Ministry of National Guidance and that other Germans are advising the Egyptian general staff.

On the Go. Stevenson's latest adventure was made to order for his self-cast role as the romantically dashing foreign

correspondent who lets nothing—sometimes not even the facts—get in the way of a good story. A World War II Royal Navy flyer and jet test pilot, Stevenson has been forced out of Yugoslavia, denounced by the Peking radio for his stories after a trip through Red China, and scolded by the Canadian government for breaking a story on Canada's highly secret "flying saucer"—a saucer-shaped aircraft expected to fly 1,500 m.p.h. in Korea, where he won the Canadian Press Board Award for foreign correspondence, he was lost for four days behind enemy lines. In Indo-China, where the French "were so disorganized they let me fly their planes," a cyclist threw a bomb under the restaurant table that he was sharing with three officials (it was a dud).

What keeps Stevenson on the go is a paradox as a roving correspondent of the *Star*, he takes his orders from the city desk, and whenever he runs out of assignments and returns to Toronto, he is routinely assigned to the 7 a.m. rewrite shift to work on obits. To avoid this, he thinks up his own assignments, e.g., hunting the Abominable Snowman in the Himalayas, when the foreign front is relatively quiet.

The son of a British Foreign Office official, Stevenson came out of the war a lieutenant commander and took his first newspaper job pedaling a bicycle on rural news beats for England's weekly *Leighton Buzzard Beds and Bucks Observer*. He had worked his way up to Fleet Street by 1948, when he moved to Canada. The Toronto *Globe & Mail* fired him after three weeks as a deskman. Then he joined the *Star*. In 1949 his first self-invented foreign assignment took him to Yugoslavia to check up on 3,000 Yugoslav immigrants who had left Canada for Tito's Marxist paradise and wanted to get out again. Stevenson's stories of their misery produced official Canadian protests to Belgrade, which refused him a visa renewal but let the Yugo-Canadians out.

Local Angle. Along with tenacity and a melodramatic flair, Stevenson's colleagues credit him with phenomenal luck. During Tito's visit to London, Stevenson happened to be standing alongside the man who threw a magnesium bomb at the dictator. Another time, while flying over the China Sea, Correspondent Stevenson looked out of the plane and saw the Communists shoot down a British DC-4 right in front of him.

Stevenson has seen only a few copies of the *Star* during the last two years, ever since he took it upon himself to move his wife and three children to Hong Kong, where he can visit them without risking Toronto rewrite. But he always watches for the local angle. "What the *Star* liked most about my stories from Red China," he says, "wasn't the big inside stuff, but a story about riding down the Yangtze River in an all-aluminum ferry boat made in Canada." The informality of the *Star's* communications with its roving reporter

C.C. MOKUM SOLVES ANOTHER

COFFEE BREAK PROBLEM



by AL CAPP



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SAVE TIME. SAVE MONEY. USE...

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sometimes leads to confusion. His last chore in Cairo was to grind out 1,000 urgently requested words on aid to backward nations for a Sunday feature. After his flight from Egypt, the *Star* cabled that its Sunday weekly was advertising just the opposite; a feature on the "challenge from Asia." So Stevenson accommodated with 3,000 challenging words, then flew to Cyprus.

One Too Many

To Paris' pro-Communist daily *Libération* (circ. 125,000) last week came a startling mimeographed letter from the Suez Canal Company. The letter noted gratefully that the press had been printing the company's side of the story in the Suez crisis. Enclosed was a check for 100,000 francs (\$286)—"a contribution to your expenses for the month of August. It is understood that our participation could be renewed in the future."

What startled *Libération* was that, having faithfully followed the Moscow line on the Suez crisis, it had done nothing to earn the money—the kind of bonus for which French journalism has long been notorious. Overcoming their surprise, *Libération* editors plastered their front page with photostats of the letter and check, plus an editorial: "We are forced to think other newspapers received similar checks, no doubt more sumptuous. We expect our colleagues to give their opinions of this singular procedure."

Next day, with a tardy show of indignation, most of the other Paris papers admitted getting checks, and announced that they were returning the money. "Don't think this is corruption. You can't bribe anyone with such a small sum," bumbled an embarrassed official of the Suez Canal Company. But he wearily confessed: "It was all a mistake on our part. We picked the wrong newspaper. We sent out one check too many." Editorialized *Le Monde*: "It is good that [the press] is indignant. But it should examine itself. If moneyed interests hold nothing but disdain for the press, is it not because the press does not perhaps disdain money enough?"

The Unpopular Press

Italy's gilded Communist press, which rode high and mightily a few years ago, was forced to bring out a beggar's tin cup last week. At the start of the Reds' annual Press Month, Party Chieftain Palmiro Togliatti and his lieutenants pleaded anxiously for every reader to contribute generously. Their purpose: "to save the party press." But at the first rallies few Communists and even fewer readers seemed to be listening. The contribution boxes came back only half full. Complained *L'Unità*, Italy's biggest (est. circ. 350,000) Red daily: "Subscriptions began slowly in contrast with the rapid character of previous Press Month rallies."

45% Down. *L'Unità* understated the case. The Reds once ran an empire reaching nearly one-third of Italy's 4,000,000 daily-news-paper readers; now their press has shriveled to a handful of struggling



GIANCARLO PAJETTA
Too little in the crib.

newspapers with a combined circulation of barely 530,000—less than half of what *L'Unità's* Sunday edition alone used to command. Since 1954 four papers have been forced to shut down, including Florence's *Il Nuovo Corriere*, which gave up one month ago. Only *L'Unità*, Rome's *Il Paese* and *Paese Sera* and Sicily's *L'Ora di Palermo* survive. Even they have lost from 30% to 45% of their circulation, and *L'Unità* is considering folding two of its four main regional editions, leaving those in Rome and Milan.

For part of their woes the Reds can thank an increasingly tough campaign by the Italian government to curb their power. Starting less than three years ago under then-Premier Mario Scelba, the government forced Communists out of some newspaper plants illegally occupied during the last days of World War II, then ordered state-owned businesses to stop advertising in Red papers. When private businessmen also pulled out, advertising virtually vanished from the Communist press. Furthermore, where the Reds once got all the newsprint they wanted from Iron Curtain nations on unlimited credit terms, the Italian government refused import permits except for newsprint bought through normal channels, thus made the Communists pay out their cash for their supplies. As a result *L'Unità* alone loses more than half a cent for every copy it prints has piled up a whopping \$5,000,000 deficit over the last few years.

Sport & Hearst. The Communists can also blame the Kremlin for much of the trouble. The recent down-grading of Stalin, with all its agonizing zigzags in Red doctrine, has confused and disgruntled even the most faithful readers. Beyond that, as international tensions ease and Italy's economy grows stronger Communist rantings about the West are beginning to ring hollow to many Italians. Admits Giancarlo Pajetta, Italy's No. 2 Communist and the Reds' press boss: "Less interna-



How Dixie Cup ideas give America's small fry their happiest habit

You've probably seen youngsters like the one above more times than you can count.

It all started with an idea of the Dixie Cup Company. It was the first of many, many ideas that have made Dixie Cups of ice cream an all-American habit... with youngsters and not-so-youngsters, too.

Watch "mom" at the grocery store or drug store. More and more often she's picking up Dixie's new 4-cup take-home pack so she'll always have plenty of Dixie Cups ready to serve at home.

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tional tension is bad for the party press. People lose interest."

Recently Italy's Communist press has been trying hard to woo back its lost readers by aping capitalist papers. *L'Unità*, once top-heavy with Marxist polemics, now goes easy on the politics, is substituting more news about the U.S., more sports and entertainment, is even going in for sensational tabloid-type crime stories. It takes eight wire services, including Hearst's International News Service, and plans to send a special correspondent to cover the Olympics in Melbourne this fall.

Few hardheaded Italians think that Italy's Red press will fade out entirely.

Party-owned businesses trading behind the Iron Curtain have heavy profits to pour into Communist papers to keep them going. With gifts from Russia and its satellites Italy's Red press is even building an ultramodern, five-story headquarters in Rome, will soon install six huge presses handed over by Czechoslovakia. But the Reds were getting precious little help from the people they must count on most: Italian readers. Said one disgruntled Red newsmen last week: "I used to contribute all my spare cash to peace drives, campaign rallies and party activities of all kinds. Now I'm saving up for a new Vespa motor scooter."

MILESTONES

Born. To Staff Sergeant Matthew Charles McKeon, 31, Marine drill instructor whose sentence for leading an unscheduled night march on which six recruits were drowned is under review (TIME, Aug. 13), and Elizabeth Evelyn Wood (Betty) McKeon, 28; a second daughter, third child; in Beaufort, S.C. Name: Bridget Alice. Weight: 7 lbs. 6 oz.

Married. Gloria Laura Morgan Vanderbilt, 32, wan, wistful heiress (to \$4,500,000), mother of two (by Maestro Leopold Stokowski), summer-stock actress, painter and poetess, whose 1955 volume, *Love Poems*, was dedicated "For S and the Search"; and the book's presumed dedicatee, Sidney Lumet, 32, tenement-raised onetime Broadway actor, horn-rimmed director of TV (*You Are There*), cinema (*Twelve Angry Men*) and stage (*The Doctor's Dilemma*); she for the third time, he for the second (his first: Cinematress Rita Gam); in Manhattan.

Divorced. Elliott Harold Paul, 65, bearded, portly onetime expatriate author (*The Last Time I Saw Paris*); by his fifth wife and former secretary, Serena ("Nancy") McMahon Paul, 39; after five years of marriage, no children; in Los Angeles.

Died. The Marquis Jason Boniface de Castellane, 53, quiet-living, inconspicuous son of Railroad Heiress Anna Gould (now the Duchesse de Talleyrand-Périgord) and her first husband, the late Marquis Boni de Castellane; in Salernes, France.

Died. Ghulam Mohammed, 61, frail ex-Governor General of Pakistan (1951-55), who, as its first Finance Minister, buttressed his country's shaky economy, allied it with the U.S., was named Governor General and became the strongman of Pakistan; of a heart attack; in Karachi, Pakistan.

Died. Douglas Maxwell Moffat, 74, pince-nez U.S. Ambassador to Australia (since February), Manhattan lawyer, onetime (1953-55) member of the New York Transit Authority; of a heart attack; in Sydney, Australia.

Died. Jinzaburo Mazaki, 79, war-minded Japanese general who as chief superintendent of Japan's military training (1934-35) taught extreme nationalism to an intensely loyal coterie of young officers, gave Japan much of its impetus to war; in Tokyo.

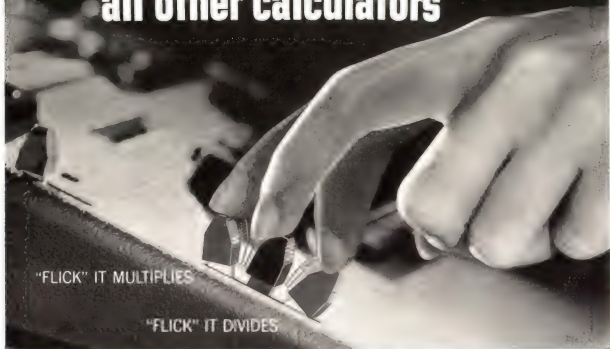
Died. Dr. Anton Julius ("Ajax") Carlson, 81, peppery, renowned Swedish-born physiologist, leading authority on nutrition, old age and alcoholism (TIME, Feb. 10, 1941), longtime member (and head, 1916-40) of the University of Chicago's physiology department; in Chicago.

Died. Percy MacKaye, 81, white-manned "good grey poet of Gramercy Park," prolific author of masks, verse plays (*The Mystery of Hamlet*, *King of Denmark*), poetry, essays and biography; in Cornish, N.H.

Died. George Holden Tinkham, 85, bald, bushy-bearded, longtime (1913-43) fiercely independent Congressman from Massachusetts' Tenth Congressional District (Boston), active campaigner against votes for women and Prohibition (during which he kept one of the best cellars in Washington) who battled cheerfully and energetically against Roosevelt, child-labor reform, the British, labor unions, segregation, the Russians, the Methodists and Wilkie Republicans; at Camerton, N.C. A *Mayflower* descendant and isolationist Republican, George Tinkham's popularity in his normally Democratic district was so great that he never bothered to campaign, went big-game hunting instead, named his more repulsive trophies for F.D.R., Cordell Hull, other antagonists.

Died. Lloyd Tilghman Binford, 89, crotchety, Crump-backed chairman (1928-56) of the Memphis board of censors, who peered through his pince-nez, peevishly banned films because of: too much sex ("There's a little evil in every one of us"), Negroes in flattering roles, Ingrid Bergman or Charlie Chaplin (he did not approve of their private lives), who retired last January; after long illness; in Memphis.

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1956

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RADIO & TV

Return of the Oldtimers

Will topnotch oldtime movies on TV screens enrich or degrade U.S. television? CBS, which recently paid \$20 million for 725 M-G-M classics (including *Little Women*; *Mrs. Miniver*; *The Philadelphia Story*; *Camille*; *Goodbye, Mr. Chips*; *Mutiny on the Bounty*) appeared overconfident. "Our audiences will be assured many additional hours of great entertainment to complement the regular schedule," boasted the network. But what TV chains have apparently overlooked is that some of the "great" oldtimers may not look so shiny today. Last week's big TV movie, *Top Hat*, for example, did not look as good as it did in its heyday (1935). The Irving Berlin-Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers combo was still sprightly, but technically *Top Hat* showed its age.

Since the '30s, America's tastes and talents have changed with the social whirlwinds, and *David Copperfield* may not have grown up with them. The M-G-M films, largest of a staggering assortment purchased by all three webs for fall release, are pre-1949. If they seem dated to an audience brought up on more sophisticated stuff, the networks can only hope to fall back on their nostalgic value.

In Hollywood, outraged Newshen Hedda Hopper derided the fact that Clark Gable's contract had a clause inserted in 1935 (before TV was born) permitting the studio eventually to release all of Gable's movies to TV, tut-tutted: "How will our motion-picture theaters compete with TV showing Garbo, Gable, Garland and all the Barrymores in the greatest pictures ever made?"

45-19-39

For two raucous weeks, Italy's top TV show, *Lascia o Raddoppia* (*Double or Quits*), which is frankly modeled after the \$64,000 *Question*, rocked the nation. Tempest in the TV pot was balloon-bosomed Maria Luisa Garoppa, 23, a tobacco shopkeeper from northern Italy whose knowledge of Greek drama is only surpassed by her unusual measurements (45-19-39).

No sooner had Maria—dressed in a red lace décolleté sheath—given correct answers to eight questions on Greek tragedy (thus qualifying for 640,000 lire, or \$1,024) than thousands of televisioners and an excitable press began complaining of her "exuberant body." Harried program directors corralled Italy's top courtesiers in an effort to camouflage Maria, who complained: "Can I help it if I'm not built like a telephone pole?"

Overnight, Maria's clothes crisis became another front-page sensation. The fellow-traveling *Avanti* jumped at the chance to twit church papers: "[They] are evidently discontented with God, for they seek to change His creations." The nationwide hoopla was too much for Maria, and she refused to appear in a specially fashioned dress. Turin's La

I still can't believe it!

(Based on Company File #BAP41765)



I hadn't been going fast.

When the light changed, I could have stopped easily—if something hadn't suddenly snapped in my brakes. *They wouldn't hold!*

Cars had already started across the intersection. And I hit one of them broadside.

The police arrested me. *Criminal negligence. Failure to observe a traffic signal. Operating a defective vehicle.*

I was held in \$10,000 bail. And actually locked up. But the police first let me call my Hartford Agent.

It was Sunday. But that didn't stop him from going right to work. He notified the nearest Hartford Claim Office. Arranged

to meet the claim man at the station house. Then he got my wife and drove her over to see me—a 40-mile trip.

I still find it hard to believe the whole thing happened. And if it hadn't been for those Hartford men, I'd have spent the night in jail. Maybe longer. But they helped me get a bail bond. I was released at 10:30 p.m.

Later a Hartford checkup proved that my brake failure was something I couldn't have prevented. The criminal charges against me were dismissed.

My Hartford Auto Property Damage Insurance paid for the damages to the car I'd hit. Under my Hartford Collision Insurance, I received \$401.30 for repairs to my own car.

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Stampa put its tongue in its cheek: "It is almost like one of the Greek tragedies she knows so well."

Last week, after thinking it over for two weeks, Maria came back—in a modest black dress. The technicians were careful of their camera angles. Less important, perhaps, Maria also correctly placed some lines in *Prometheus Bound*, bringing her one headline closer to the \$8,300 jackpot.

Program Preview

For the week starting Thursday, Sept. 6. Times are E.D.T., subject to change.

TELEVISION

The Hour Glass (Thurs. 8 p.m., ABC). Alfred Hitchcock's *The Lady Vanishes*. **Star Stage** (Fri. 9 p.m., NBC). *The Man in the Black Robe*, with Joseph Cotten.

U.S. National Tennis Championships (Sat. 2 p.m., NBC). Finals at Forest Hills, N.Y.

Miss America Pageant (Sat. 10:30 p.m., ABC). The annual beauty show.

The Magic Box (Sun. 8 p.m., NBC). J. Arthur Rank's 1951 star-studded film. **Ed Sullivan Show** (Sun. 8 p.m., CBS). M.C.: Charles Laughton. Guests: Elvis Presley, Dorothy Sarnoff, Amru Sani.

Robert Montgomery Presents (Mon. 9:30 p.m., NBC). *Soldier from the Wars Returning*, with James Cagney.

Kaiser Aluminum Hour (Tues. 9:30 p.m., NBC). Jean Anouilh's *Antigone*, with Claude Rains. Marisa Pavan.

RADIO

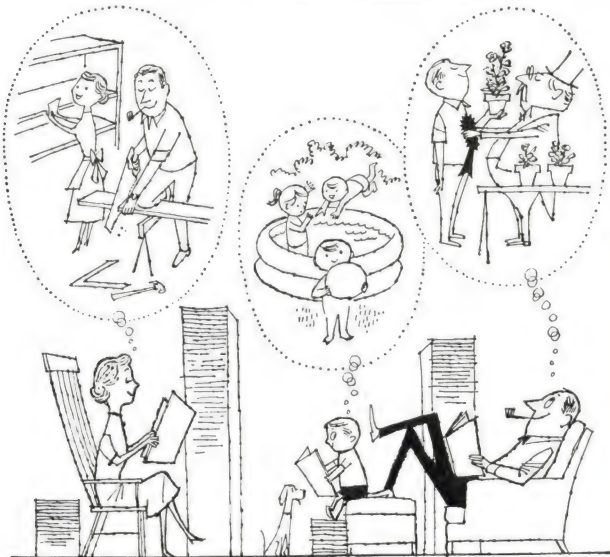
CBS Radio Workshop (Fri. 8:30 p.m., CBS). *The Hither and Thither of Danny Dither*, a children's morality opera for grownups.

World Music Festivals (Sun. 2:05 p.m., CBS). Part II. Salzburg Festival. Vienna Philharmonic conducted by Karl Boehm, Dimitri Mitropoulos.

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Meredith Publishing Company, Des Moines 3, Iowa
*A 12 Months' Study of BH&G Readers, Alfred Politz Research, Inc., 1956

ART



MODEL FOR GLITTERING NEW U.S. EMBASSY IN NEW DELHI

Taj Mahal Modern

Some of the choicest prestige plums in the contemporary architectural world are handed out by the U.S. Department of State for its ten-year, \$200 million, overseas embassy- and consulate-building program. The program stipulates that the new buildings must be 1) functional, 2) sympathetic to surrounding architecture, and 3) in harmony with the cultures and traditions of the countries in which they are built. To help architects get the feel of their assignment, the Government foots the bill for an on-the-spot inspection. Administered by an advisory group of leading architects and diplomats, the program has attracted the top architectural firms in the country, produced such outstanding plans as Eero Saarinen's design for the new London embassy (*TIME*, March 10), Marcel Breuer's chancery at The Hague.

Glitter on the Lagoon. Last week in New Delhi, Chief Justice Earl Warren took time out from his crowded traveler's agenda to set the cornerstone for the handsome new embassy to date, a \$1,000,000, gilded-aluminum columned, concrete-and-marble chancery. Its designer: Manhattan Architect Edward D. Stone, a co-designer of Manhattan's Museum of Modern Art and architect for Panama's super-deluxe, 300-room El Panama Hotel. When it is completed in early 1958, it will perch over a 139-ft.-wide lagoon and glitter in the hot Indian sun like a maharaja's expensive present.

Ironically, it was not the needs of building for an old culture, but requirements raised by the gasoline engine that confronted Architect Stone. 54, with his first problem, "In India it is so hot," Stone explains, "that cars have to be

parked under shelter or else they turn into ovens. To get them under cover, we raised the building on a marble platform or podium. We are using a precedent of antiquity. Even the Taj Mahal is built on a great square platform."

To beat the 100°-plus heat, Architect Stone borrowed another device from Indian buildings, extended the roof 20 ft. to create a portico supported by narrow, gilded-aluminum columns that run around the whole perimeter. From the Taj Mahal he borrowed the idea of marble and alabaster grilles to cut down glare, but to keep the execution modern, Stone designed a screen of pierced tile that will drop from roof to floor, giving the two-story building an expansive one-story appearance. A double roof with air conditioning will do the job 17th century Indian builders solved with the Taj Mahal's soaring white domes.

Shadows on the Water Garden. Embassy workers will look out into an enclosed court and water garden, screened over with metal-mesh aluminum to break the sunlight and give the effect of light filtering through tree branches. "With the courtyard," Stone points out, "the building will also get cross ventilation when it is not necessary to use the air conditioning." To set off the building, Stone is using "another Oriental device," a pool to reflect the structure.

Edward Stone, the State Department and the Indian government are all pleased with the resulting design. "I think the outstanding thing about it is its calmness and serenity, which an Indian building should have," says Architect Stone. "Frank Lloyd Wright, who never seems to like anybody else's work, told me that this was one of the finest buildings in the last hundred years."

PISSARRO: Impressionable Impressionist

IN the 1880's when rotund Camille Pissarro walked into Paris' Café de la Nouvelle Athènes with his great prophet's beard streaming and his portfolio tucked under his arms, fellow artists would greet him with a shout, "Hail to Moses!" In fact, good-natured, soft-spoken Painter Pissarro's place in art was far more that of teacher, peacemaker and counselor than lawgiver. He was ten years older than most of the impressionist greats, and this induced in him a fatherly urge to take time off from his own painting to patch up quarrels, round up shows, hold together the impressionists as a group. Because he remained in the mainstream of the art movements of his day, experimenting with each new movement and sponsoring innovations, his works lacked the distinctive quality that makes his contemporaries, Degas, Monet, Manet, Renoir and Cézanne, recognizable at a glance.

The current showing of 111 of Pissarro's works staged by the painter's old gallery, Durand-Ruel, the first major Pissarro show in Paris for 30-odd years, goes far to clear and enhance Pissarro's reputation. He was the most impressionable of the impressionists, a painter who influenced a host of painters from Cézanne to Van Gogh and Gauguin, then had the sensitivity and malleability to be influenced by them in turn. The full sweep of Pissarro's lifetime output, ranging from an early landscape done in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, where he was born in 1830 (into a mixed French-Portuguese-Jewish family), to his self-portrait done the year he died in 1903, leaves little doubt that, experimentation aside, Pissarro was one of the ablest and most dedicated of France's 19th century painters.

Gauguin, who made his break into art under Pissarro's tutelage, said in later years: "He looked at everybody, you say! Why not? Everyone looked at him, too, but denied him. He was one of my masters, and I do not deny him." "Perhaps we all come from Pissarro," added Cézanne, who early worked under him.

Pissarro's claim to recognition lies in such paintings as *Peasant Digging* (see opposite). A realist at heart, he followed Corot's advice always to paint out of doors. Pissarro made no effort to turn the young peasant woman into a monumental symbol, but accepted her as part of the landscape. His real joy, as his broad brush strokes show, was in catching on the spot the midday heat and glitter of the sun.

"We are far from being understood—quite far—even by our friends," Pissarro confided to his son toward the end of his life. In his day he was reconciled to receiving \$200 for a painting. But since then, the boom in impressionist paintings has far surpassed his wildest imaginings. Today Paris art dealers get \$15,000 for a small Pissarro oil. The estimated value of *Peasant Digging* is \$25,000. In a way,



PISSARROT'S "PEASANT DIGGING" (1882)

JOHN R. HARRIS



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ARTIST TAMAYO WITH LAWRENCE & BARBARA FLEISCHMAN
A hobby became a disease.

Pissarro might not have been surprised. Belatedly, perhaps, he has been found right in believing, as he once wrote: "When you put all your soul into a work, all that is noble in you, you cannot fail to find a kindred spirit who understands you."

Gringo Success

The kind of traveling art show that does the U.S. a lot of good abroad was a smash hit last week in Mexico City. Government officials, university professors, art lovers and artists trooped through the ornate white marble Palacio de las Bellas Artes to see what a fledgling U.S. collector had put together in a few years. The viewers saw a handsome survey of 57 paintings and six sculptures covering 180 years of U.S. art, from a serene John Singleton Copley portrait, *Mrs. Roger Morris*, finished in 1772, to first modern works by Watercolorists Charles Burchfield and John Marin, Painters Charles Sheeler, Edward Hopper and Morris Graves.

Hard-Boiled Eggs. On hand to greet the visitors and deliver an explanatory lecture was the collection's proud assembler and owner, 31-year-old Detroit Industrialist Lawrence A. Fleischman, vice president of his family's Detroit carpet company, part owner of two TV stations and a rotary-press company. Born of poor Russian immigrant parents, Fleischman scraped through hard times, remembers when the family lived on nothing but hard-boiled eggs for days. As a youth he pitched in to help his father run a small linoleum store in Detroit. After the elder Fleischman nourished his shop into Detroit's largest carpet business, Larry, at 14, was sent to Western Military Academy in Alton, Ill., got interested in art when a St. Louis Art Museum guard invited him into a gallery. He promptly bought a Picasso etching, *The Three Graces*. Four years later, while at Purdue, he bought his first Matisse drawing.

Fleischman's serious collecting began after service overseas in World War II as a combat infantryman. On the advice of his wife, a keen art student, he shifted his buying to American works, and now Fleischman has a handsome collection of Winslow Homer and John Marin watercolors. "What started out to be a hobby has become a disease," he admits.

Fast Conversion. A loan exhibit of Fleischman's collection at the University of Michigan last winter attracted U.S. Information Agency officials. They asked Fleischman to make it a traveling exhibit. Says Fleischman: "I felt it was time the Latin Americans had a glimpse of North American art. I came along myself because I wanted to see, to be a part of it all."

Fleischman and wife Barbara lost no time in wading in, are now sopping up Mexican culture, have started buying Mexican art, and have struck up an acquaintance with Artist Rufino Tamayo. In his way, Collector Fleischman is proving to be almost as good propaganda as his collection. He will travel with it to nine other Latin American countries in the next 20 months.

Controversy over what artists the U.S. should exhibit abroad flared up anew last week, thanks to a couple of spark-breathing art journals. The monthly *Artis* addressed an open letter of protest to President Eisenhower because of USIA's cancellation of an exhibit including works of ten artists criticized as politically left wing. The larger *Art News* joined in with a blast against USIA's censoring and canceling of traveling exhibits because of the political pasts of some of the artists involved, but charged incorrectly that the Government had instituted a policy restricting the exhibits to paintings made before 1917, date of the Bolshevik revolution.

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MEDICINE

Magnet in the Stomach

When a man has butterflies in his stomach, how fast are their wingbeats? Does anger or anxiety have a greater effect on stomach contractions? Medical researchers trying to answer these questions have been hampered by difficulty in observing what goes on inside the gut. Last week a team of U.C.L.A. psychologists studying automatic nervous reactions announced a compact solution to the problem: a plastic-coated magnet no bigger than a small medicine capsule.

In the psychology lab a student volunteer washed down the magnet with water, then lay down on a bed, fully dressed and in no discomfort. Beneath the bed was a magnetometer detector (a small rectangular box). Wires from the detector led to the control room, where members of the research team watched the magnet's movements recorded by an automatic pen.

With the subject at rest, the pen recorded gentle waves about 20 seconds apart. If he was given a tricky mathematical problem and became tense, or if he was startled by a starting gun fired near his ear, the waves sped up. In another subject, they might stop entirely. The magnetic capsule gives the researchers plenty of time to work: they have made recordings for as long as five hours. The same technique could be used a day or two later, as the pellet slowly works its way through the digestive tract, to determine how the intestines contract. The U.C.L.A. researchers have used the gadget only in supposedly normal stomachs to get base-line data. In patients with ulcers, "nervous stomach" or similar disorders, it could be valuable in recording abnormal contractions.

Genes & Mental Defectives

Is mental deficiency genetically determined? Probably so, says California Institute of Technology's famed Chemist Linus Pauling. Last week the Ford Foundation announced that it was betting \$450,000 (to be spread over five years) on Pauling's hunch.

In all the world, no man was better fitted than Nobel Prizewinner Pauling to probe this problem. In 1949 he crashed through the barrier separating chemistry from medicine when he headed a team of researchers who pinpointed the cause of sickle-cell anemia. Medical men had long known that this disease, common among African peoples (and their U.S. descendants), was inherited in some fashion, but that was all they knew. Pauling showed that the abnormal, short-lived, sickle-shaped red blood cells, characteristic of the disease, contained Hemoglobin S, a hitherto unknown form of hemoglobin that differs in molecular structure from the normal Hemoglobin A. More important, Pauling & Co. showed that a defective gene determined the production of this type of hemoglobin. If both parents had the defective gene, even without the

overt disease, the chances that their offspring would have full-fledged anemia were (by Mendelian law) one in four.

Now Pauling believes that mental deficiency may be similarly caused by defective molecules. Of all mental characteristics, intelligence is the one most easily measured and least subject to change. Studies have shown that the children of the intelligent are more likely to be intelligent than those of the unintelligent. Pauling would like to carry this proposition several steps farther. "We believe," he says, "that significant progress can be made in the attack on mental deficiency by . . . fundamental research



W. W. Girdner

RESEARCHER PAULING
Molecules can be abnormal.

employing the most powerful techniques of modern chemistry . . . to understand the causes and workings of certain abnormal molecules."

Pauling's argument: molecular disease arises when defective genes cause the body to manufacture abnormal molecules. Up to 1% of the 200,000,000 mental defectives in the U.S. suffer from phenylketonuria—a mental disease accompanied by the body's failure to oxidize an amino acid, phenylalanine, to tyrosine. Probable cause of the failure is a defective enzyme. The Pauling project: to find out the connection between the molecular and mental defects, and also whether the other 99% or more of mental defectives owe their handicap to a similar molecular abnormality caused by a combination of defective genes in their parents.

Again, Krebiozen

University of Illinois Physiologist Andrew Conway Ivy has been at the center of a medical storm ever since he announced, five years ago, that he was experimenting with a secret cancer drug



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the truth about hypnotism



What is the real meaning of hypnotism? Does it help, or harm, the one who is hypnotized? Is it a mental menace, or a medical miracle? The September issue of *McCall's* reveals some challenging facts in *Hypnotism Is Not A Parlor Game*.

McCall's

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named Krebiozen. After studying several independent, critical assays, the A.M.A. flatly rejected Krebiozen as a treatment. Undismayed, Ivy and two colleagues stuck to their work, have now summarized it in their first public report.*

Krebiozen is a whitish powder prepared from the serum of horses that have been injected with material from an abscess (known as "lumpy jaw") occurring in cattle. Its effect, according to Yugoslav-born Dr. Stevan Durovic, its discoverer, is to provide the body with a regulatory hormone that it needs to control the multiplication of cells.

Ivy & Co. report on 687 patients, 285 of whom died within 1½ to nine months of beginning treatment. All but seven are described as having been in the "terminal" or hopeless stage, and in 97% the disease was said to be progressing. Of 189 who got four or more doses, 23 lived four years or more, and 18 of these survived because of "Krebiozen or natural causes"; there was some evidence in some cases that the cancers shrank. The Ivy team's conclusions: 1) Krebiozen had "palliative potency," as distinct from a curative effect, in 68% of patients with different types of cancer; 2) it has "oncolytic" (tumor-dissolving) qualities; 3) it deserves further testing.

Even these well-hedged claims faced certain rejection by top authorities in cancer research and treatment. One cancer expert was quick to doubt that Dr. Ivy's 23 survivors had been, as claimed, in a hopeless stage of the disease to begin with, or that their survival had any medical significance: many patients with a variety of cancers have survived for unpredictably long times with scant treatment of any kind. Moreover, other doctors pointed out, several of the patients got other treatments (X rays, hormones or surgery) besides Krebiozen, and it was impossible to sort out the effects.

Capsules

Despite the rise in auto accidents, the home is still more dangerous than the highway, 15 Rhode Island hospitals found. In the six months ending July 31, they had 7,334 admissions as a result of home accidents, more than double the highway figure. Half the victims were under ten. Most dangerous room: the kitchen.

"The physician who sells his testimony to the highest bidder and shades his testimony to the extent that he is paid" should have his license revoked. A.M.A. President Dwight Murray told the American Bar Association. And, he added, so should the lawyer who hired him.

Without formal training, Midwife Josie Sizemore has delivered more than 2,000 babies in Kentucky's mountain counties of Clay, Leslie, Bell, Harlan and Knox. This week hundreds of the men and women she has "fetched" into the world gathered in Manchester for a reunion. Some were over 70; it was "Aunt" Josie's 110th birthday.

* Observations on Krebiozen in the Management of Cancer (Henry Reaney; \$3.50).



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BUSINESS

GOVERNMENT

The Banker's Banker

[See Cover]

"You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns," thundered William Jennings Bryan at the end of the peroration that won him the Democratic presidential nomination in 1896. "You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." In the most famed speech ever made in the U.S. on money, silver-tongued Bryan pounded home a 24-carat political fantasy: the bigger the money supply, the more for everyone. Bryan's particular panacea, a switch from gold to silver as the basis for an expanded currency, was discredited after his defeat by Republican William McKinley. But the easy- v. tight-money controversy, bitterly disputed ever since the founding of the American Colonies, is far from dead. Last week it was livelier than ever. The question: Is money so scarce that it is pinching off the boom and threatening to plunge the U.S. into recession?

Not since the Depression has money been so tight or so costly. In the midst of industry's greatest expansion, businessmen are finding that interest rates for loans are more than half again as high (up to 6%) as they were two years ago. Homebuyers are hard pressed by a dearth of mortgage money; housing starts are down 17% from the 1955 level. For the first time since the '30s, bankers are reluctantly turning away borrowers—as many as three out of five in some areas.

Squarely in the center of the argument over the nation's money supply is 40-year-old William McChesney Martin Jr., \$200,000-a-year chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, known to bankers and other moneymen simply as the "Fed." It is Chairman Martin who, with his six-man board and twelve Federal Reserve Bank presidents, has the overall responsibility for regulating the nation's flow of money and credit, the lifeblood of an expanding modern economy.

Like a Schoolteacher. For the Fed's part in tightening credit, Martin has been bitterly assailed. Says Economist Arthur Smith, vice president of Dallas' First National Bank: "I think they're tightening the screws far too close. In some areas of the consumer-credit picture there are undoubtedly abuses. But the Fed is behaving like a schoolteacher who punishes the whole class because two (or three children are bad." Says Trust Co. of Georgia Board Chairman John A. Sibley: "When money is scarce, it's the little man who suffers."

On the other hand, S. (for Seth) Clark Beise (rhymes with high C), president of the Bank of America, biggest U.S. bank (1955 installment loans: more than \$1 billion), feels that there is "insufficient evidence that there are not enough funds to finance necessary capital outlay. There are enough long-term loans available and enough equity loans." Bill Martin himself

summed up the controversy last week: "Thoughtful people, who take the long view, approve. People who are pinched naturally say it will only bring on a depression."

Martin is dead sure that if the Fed had not tightened credit now, there might be a recession or worse. On all sides there is evidence that rising prices, kept in check for four years, are once more threatening



Robert Phillips—Black Star for FORTUNE
MARTIN & HAMILTON
In marble halls, a bugaboo.

the stability of the economy. The cost of living has moved up 1.4% in two months—the biggest two-month increase in four years—and is still on the rise. Industrial prices, e.g., for electrical equipment, all types of machinery, are jumping, and the demand for manpower and materials is showing signs of outstripping supply. Warns Bill Martin: "Inflation leads to deflation and costs people their jobs. Our biggest bugaboo is unemployment."

Elusian Mysteries. To lay this hazy, Martin is vigorously wielding the potent weapons at his command. Although every man, woman and child in the U.S. is affected by what he does, few understand how he does it. To most credit users the operations of the Fed are as incomprehensible as the Elusian mysteries. Basically, the Fed operates on three main fronts:

1. One of the quickest and easiest ways of tightening credit is to hike the discount

rate, the interest that the Federal Reserve charges member banks for short-term loans. This tends to raise commercial interest rates and discourage marginal borrowing. In the past 17 months the FRB has raised the discount rate six times, boosted it to the highest level (3%) since 1933 only last fortnight. (Conversely, by lowering the discount rate, as Martin did in the 1954 recession, the FRB makes it less expensive to borrow money.)

2. An even faster-acting weapon is the FRB's \$23 billion portfolio of marketable Treasury securities. To nip expanding credit, the FRB sells securities through its Open Market Committee at competitive prices, thus sucking funds from bank reserves. Since banks can lend up to \$6 for every \$1 in reserve, every dollar paid for these Treasury securities actually can mop up as much as \$6 in potential loans. Since the first of the year, the Open Market Committee has allowed the banking system to thin out their portfolios without replenishing the money supply. (The FRB expands the money supply by buying securities, thus increasing a bank's lending capacity by \$6 for every \$1 the FRB pays out.)

3. As a last resort, not used since 1951, the Fed can make the 6,507 banks in the Federal Reserve system raise their minimum reserves, which now average 16% of loans, thus drastically cutting their lending ability overnight. (The FRB can also reverse this process when recession threatens; e.g., it opened the door for a \$9.6 billion credit expansion by lowering reserves in 1953.)

Hot in Hand. In its manipulation of these controls, has the Fed clamped down too hard on credit? Most bankers say that companies with solid earnings records and established lines of credit will have no difficulty raising money (though at a higher price) for productive uses, e.g., to expand plants, construct office buildings, etc. Ford Motor Co., for example, raised \$250 million for plant expansion last month, but had to pay 4% for the 20-year loan. However, some banks are so short of money that they turn over many of their loans to insurance companies, the last great reservoir of private U.S. capital. But even some of the biggest insurance companies, e.g., Prudential, are so heavily committed that they are turning down loans they would have snapped up a year ago. The big squeeze is on businessmen who have not previously borrowed, have uncertain profit prospects or want money for speculation, e.g., inventory-buying to beat price increases.

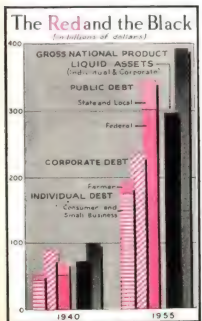
Though economists are chiefly concerned by pyramiding personal debt and such installment loan abuses as no-down-payment deals and overlong terms, the installment buyer is not yet being pinched, will be the last to feel it. Bankers welcome installment loans not only because they are quickly repaid (average loan duration: two years) but also because few customers resist high interest rates

(top effective rate* at New York banks: 11.7%). The installment buyer is usually not concerned with interest rates; all he wants to know is the size of his monthly payment and whether he can carry it. Household Finance Corp., whose 757 offices shoveled out \$771 million in installment loans last year, borrows funds at 3.7% to 5%, lends them at an effective rate of 34%. But few balk. Explains H.F.C. President H. E. MacDonald: "When a man comes to us for a loan, he comes not as a customer or a client but as an applicant, with hat in hand."

Fueling the Boom. Customers, clients and hat-in-hand applicants have all contributed to the money shortage, putting massive pressure on the nation's credit resources in the race to translate higher-than-ever paychecks and profits into higher-than-ever living standards and productive capacity. To fuel the boom, the nation has run \$770 billion in debt, a 65% increase since 1946 (see chart). While public debt has dwindled from 65% of the total to 45% in ten years, loans to individuals (including small businesses and farmers) have rocketed from \$60 billion to \$101 billion, up 215%.

Corporate debt, including bonds and loans of all types, now totals \$232 billion, up 40% in five years. Mortgage debt, which had been climbing steadily by \$10 billion a year since 1949, spurted ahead \$16.2 billion in 1955; despite the decline in home-building, mortgages on non-farm, one-to-four-family housing reached a

* Although the maximum legal interest rate on bank loans in New York State is 6%, a consumer who borrows \$100 for one year at the maximum rate has \$6 interest deducted in advance. Thus the borrower not only does not receive the full amount of money on which he pays interest, but keeps paying interest on the full amount of his note as he repays the loan. The borrower winds up paying the bank an effective rate of some \$12 interest.



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Get in on the high dollar, pay off in the low.

Arthur Shoy

\$94.2 billion peak in June, are still mounting at an estimated annual rate of \$12 billion.

Raising the Standards. The sharpest increase has been in short-term consumer credit. As disposable income quadrupled since 1939, consumers raised their debt accordingly (from \$7.2 billion to \$37.1 billion), now owe an average 13% of take-home pay. With the addition of housing debt, the consumers' total unpaid balance in mid-1956 represented \$800 for every man, woman and child in the U.S., v. \$180 in 1939. From go-now, pay-later trips abroad to fill-your-teeth-on-time plans, installment buying now covers almost every contingency from womb to tomb.

The increase reflects a basic shift in the American outlook. Even churches, traditionally shy of debt, have taken advantage of easy credit and heavy collection plates. Shucking off the social stigma that once was associated with debt, most U.S. consumers have also shed their economic qualms about pledging future earnings to enrich the present.

Inflation, or the threat of it, is at least partly responsible. Louis Ogens, a 46-year-old Chicago mail clerk who, with his wife, Frances, is paying off \$152.90 in installment loans plus \$97.50 in rent a month on total monthly take-home pay of \$658, says he learned his lesson as a G.I. in inflation-crippled China. Ogens' slogan: "Get in debt on the high dollar, pay off in the low dollar." Says he: "Then there's the \$200- or \$300-a-year income-tax deduction you can take for interest payments. If we don't need anything after we get out of debt, we'll go out and invent something to buy."

A bigger reason is the nation's apparently unshakable faith in a future of total employment, total production and total consumption. In Seattle, Gordon L. MacDonald, 30, a \$6,000-a-year draftsman, has bought a car and all his appliances and furniture on credit, in addition to paying

\$50 a month on a three-bedroom home, says that he has no idea how much interest he is paying or when he will be out of debt. Shrugs MacDonald: "I'm not too worried about it. I expect my income to increase steadily through the years, and I don't have any worry about a depression."

A New Generation. Such overoptimism worries many observers even more than rising credit. While the rate of repayment on installment loans continues at a peak, they point out, a sharp dip in employment might bring on a wave of defaults that could wash in a recession—or worse. Says K. K. DuVall, president of Chicago's Merchandise National Bank: "In the tiny space of 20 years, we have bred a whole generation of working Americans who take it for granted that they will never be out of a job or go a single year without a salary increase."

On the other hand, there is evidence that the U.S. consumer is an amazingly reliable credit risk, with repossessions running at the scanty rate of 1.18% of loans. Furthermore, credit statistics are misleading, since they conceal the fact that many new consumer debts are new obligations in name only. The vast postwar increase in home ownership, for example, means that millions of families pay the banker instead of the landlord; when a family buys a car or a TV set, its cash outlay for public transportation or entertainment decreases. Moreover, while the U.S. citizen in 1956 owes more, he also owns more. Per-capita savings have risen to \$1,300 from \$330 in 1930. Consumers' assets (including \$200 billion worth of stocks, equities in life insurance and pension funds, etc.) are worth \$600 billion, more than four times the 1939 level. Unlike 1929, the U.S. investor owes proportionately little (\$2 billion) on stocks.

Viewing the statistics, some businessmen contend cheerfully that a constantly increasing population, the vast new opportunities unlocked by the atom, and the



THE FEDERAL RESERVE BUILDING
For debauches, a cure.

whole new field of electronics all help to assure continued high employment and demand for goods. But Martin contends that the risk of boom and bust is too dangerous, since the FRB is powerless to reverse full-scale depression. It takes more than easy credit to persuade a businessman to turn out goods for which there is no market. Argues Martin: "The Federal Reserve cannot turn the economy off and on like a faucet. But we can minimize fluctuations, and we have the responsibility to do that—to lean against the prevailing wind in order to achieve economic balance." To a great extent, the Federal Reserve's effectiveness in maintaining the balance of the U.S. economy today is a tactical victory for its ninth chairman.

The Boy Next Door. Bill Martin is a boyish, ruddy-cheeked, rangy (5 ft. 11 in.) man, with greying brown hair and good-humored eyes behind gold-rimmed glasses. Looking, as one longtime friend remarked recently, like "the boy next door—35 years later," he has turned the Fed. after a ten-year interlude (1941-51) as a puppet of the Treasury, back into an independent and effective custodian of the nation's money. Republican officials sometimes question Democrat Martin's judgment, notably after he boosted the discount rate last spring, at a time when many experts thought that a slump in business was ahead. But no one ever questions his integrity. He is famed in Washington as a man of low pressure and high principle, the boy wonder who has continued to make good ever since he was elected president of the New York Stock Exchange at 31. Martin regards central banking almost as a religion whose chief temple is Washington's white marble Federal Reserve Building, has repeatedly hailed the Federal Reserve system as America's greatest contribution to the science of government. Says he: "Money is at the heart and center of a flexible society. Too few of us realize how deeply the roots of the Federal Reserve are em-

bedded in the soil of democracy. In the understanding that power over money, if abused, can be a tyranny which can destroy all liberty and freedom."

Though Martin is an economist by education (Yale '28) and long experience, he is no doctrinaire. He seldom bases his judgments solely on the exhaustive economic analyses that flow into his marble-walled Washington office from member banks, from stores throughout the U.S. and from the system's crack 750-man staff of economists. Explains Martin: "Economics is not an exact science, and never can be. It is part sociology, part psychology. It has to do with the reactions of a multitude of individuals."

New Vigor. To sound out the multitude, Martin each month visits at least two of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks or their 24 branches for conferences with regional banking officials, keeps his brown eyes peeled for economic pointers en route. He questions cab drivers and businessmen assiduously on money problems. In Chicago last month, striding the five blocks from Union Station to La Salle Street Station on his return from a Montana vacation, Martin spotted seven help-wanted signs in five blocks, one good sign to him that the economy was straining at the leash. "I'm not an extravert," admits Martin. "But I do like people."

The FRB, often riven by factionalism in the past, has gained new vigor as a result of Bill Martin's patent faith in people—and his patient, persuasive way of expounding his viewpoint. Unlike crusty Marriner Eccles, who ran the FRB like a one-man streetcar until his resignation as chairman in 1948, Martin scrupulously refers all major issues to his board of governors. In the garden-flanked Federal Reserve Building, Washington's handsome office structure, Martin meets at 10 a.m. each day with the governors (who used to confer only once or twice a week before Martin took office), calls frequent meetings of the twelve-man Federal Advisory Council, which Eccles dismissed as a "statutory nuisance." He has beefed up the economic staff and put new life into two other grass-roots advisory groups: the conference of Reserve Bank presidents and the conference of Reserve Bank chairmen. Martin has also abolished the executive committee of New York bankers who used to direct open-market operations in the buying and selling of government securities, effectively answering critics' charges that the Fed was dominated by a tight little coterie.

"In," Not "Of." Although careful not to compromise the Fed's freedom of action—he emphasizes that the system is "independent within the Administration, not independent of the Administration"—Martin confers on the business outlook over lunch each Monday with Treasury Secretary George Humphrey, with whom he works closely; each Wednesday Martin has a business lunch with Treasury Under Secretary Randolph Burgess, Martin, who neither smokes nor drinks, keeps himself in top shape (170 lbs.) by playing squash or tennis each day. After the morning board meetings, he hustles back into his office, changes into shorts and sneakers,

and pads through the marble halls with FRB Governor James L. Robertson. In summer, they take on all comers on the Fed's own tennis courts. Says one staffer: "Before they started playing tennis, most of us had never even met a member of the board of governors."

In the red brick Georgian mansion in northwest Washington where he lives with his wife Cynthia (a daughter of Davis Cup Donor Dwight Davis) and three children (Cynthia, 12; William McC. III, 9; Diana, 7), Martin spends his evenings poring over the financial reports that sprout in 2-ft. stacks on his mahogany desk and bookshelves at the Fed. Punctually at 11 o'clock, Martin goes to bed.

Martin is as unruffled under public criticism as he is in the quiet of his own home. He can hardly make a move without provoking tantrums in some political sector, where worry springs eternal that something he does will cost votes. Nevertheless, he has earned a reputation for dismissing his most vehement critics with quiet logic, unflinching good humor. His formula: "When I get involved in a controversy, I don't care whether the people on the other side are s.o.b.s. What matters is what they stand for."

Young Turk. To the money market born, Bill Martin is a son of the late William McChesney Martin Sr., longtime president of St. Louis' Federal Reserve Bank. After a sheltered upbringing in upper-crust West St. Louis, Martin entered Yale at 17, and after graduation got a \$67,500-a-month clerk's job in his father's bank. When President Martin found out where Junior was working, he eased him out and young Martin went to work for a small St. Louis brokerage house. After two years he became a partner



DRAFTY MARTIN
For duties, on ace.

Wide World

and went to Manhattan in 1931 as a floor partner on the New York Stock Exchange.

Bill Martin not only made a tidy fortune (which is now invested in real estate and Series E Government bonds); he soon made a name for himself as a leading spokesman for the Young Turks who were urging sweeping reforms on the old, bold exchange in a last-ditch fight to stave off SEC regulation. The insurgents triumphed, transforming the exchange from a private club run for the benefit of its members into the public utility that serves as the major source of U.S. venture capital. After Old Guard President Richard Whitney was convicted of embezzling exchange members' and customers' funds in 1938, Reformer Martin was elected to the \$48,000-a-year job.

In 1941 Bill Martin again became a national symbol—this time at \$21 a month. In one of the first New York groups to be drafted, Martin, then a bachelor, went good-humoredly off to Fort Dix, helping, as Selective Service Boss General Lewis B. Hershey said, "to convince people that we were dealing off the top of the deck it helped to have some aces and kings come off as well as deuces." Martin was a full colonel when discharged in 1945.

A month after his return to St. Louis, Martin was asked by War Mobilization and Reconversion Chief John Snyder to join the Export-Import Bank as a director. Within a year Martin was appointed Ex-Im chairman (at \$15,000), presided over the bank's expansion of capital to \$3.5 billion. Determined not to allow the bank to become a handout window, Martin once refused to make a loan to China that had been requested by General George C. Marshall, then Secretary of State, insisted that he would never approve a loan unless it were economically sound. In 1948 Martin took a \$5,000 pay cut to go to the Treasury as assistant secretary for international affairs.

Shotgun Marriage. In 1951, while he was still at the Treasury, Bill Martin was handed the job of dissolving a shotgun marriage of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve. The Fed had been stripped of most money-regulating powers in 1941, when the U.S. entered World War II. Anxious to finance the war at low interest, the Government froze the discount rate at 1%, suspended the FRB's right to alter reserve requirements, and harnessed it to an agreement to support, at par, Treasury securities, which supplied 60% of the cost of fighting the war. By 1950 the Fed, which had been created as an independent agency to guard the nation's money, was clamoring to be unshackled from the Treasury, whose primary and distinct concern has always been to manage Government finances. By thus supporting the "easy money" policy of Harry Truman's Treasury Secretary, John Snyder, the Fed had, in fact, become an "engine of inflation."

To Bill Martin, a lifelong advocate of free markets, the famed "accord" that divorced the Fed and the Treasury in 1951 was a labor of love. It stipulated, in essence, that marketable Treasury securities would again have to find their own level in free trading. The FRB thus was

able once more to exercise effective control over the money supply by buying and selling Government securities as it saw fit on the open market.

No Stooze. Nevertheless, in 1951, when he was first appointed FRB chairman by Harry Truman, succeeding Thomas (Scott-tissue) McCabe, who resigned in mid-term, Martin had a hard time convincing fellow Democrats at Senate confirmation hearings that he would not allow the FRB to be dominated by his longtime friend John Snyder. Martin's clincher: "I'm not going to be a stooze for Snyder. I have too much respect for him."

Democrat Martin ran the FRB so efficiently that he was the highest-level holdover in the Administration when President Eisenhower called him to the White House to announce his reappointment as chairman in March 1955. At the same time, Ike

35, a lb.), but was plunged into inflation by citizens' cash crops.

As Secretary of the Treasury in 1790, Alexander Hamilton (whose portrait faces Bill Martin at his Washington desk) persuaded Congress that a national bank "would be of the greatest utility" in helping the Government collect taxes, raise loans and stimulate private investment. Though it was eminently successful, the first Bank of the U.S. was dissolved in 1811 on grounds that it was unconstitutional. The second national bank, chartered in 1816, was allowed to die with its 20-year charter by Andrew Jackson, who had won the 1828 and 1832 presidential elections on a hard-money platform.

Gould's Gold. The Federal Government was finally brought back into banking by the vast cost (\$3.2 billion) of financing the Civil War. But the Govern-



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confided, he intended to announce that Martin would also be named to a full 14-year term as a member of the FR Board of Governors when his predecessor's term expired in another nine months. But Martin persuaded Eisenhower to postpone the advance nomination. "Mr. President," he smiled, "by next January we might have a big depression. You would be very embarrassed to have a commitment to name me to a 14-year term." Said Ike: "I don't think that will happen. But have it your way." On Jan. 9, 1956, Martin was appointed to the 14-year term.

Tobacco Money. A realist who knows his history, Martin is well aware that he could overnight become the scapegoat of slump. In the crisis-stained chronicles of U.S. finance, bankers have been crucified on crosses of gold, silver, paper and every other substance used to back currency. From early colonial days, when they had to ship scarce gold and silver abroad to pay for imports, Americans chronically lacked sufficient backing for stable money. Virginia in the 17th century used tobacco for money (top-grade weed was worth

ment was unable to prevent the chronic breakdowns in credit and currency that caused a parade of panics from 1873 to 1907. The fault lay largely in the inability of the banking system either to provide an elastic money supply or to shift its reserves to meet demand in different sections of the country. Moreover, the Government had no means of restraining predatory financiers such as Robber Baron Jay Gould, who in 1869, set out to corner all the privately owned gold in the U.S.

The price of gold certificates rose from \$125 to \$165—and banks up and down the U.S. closed their doors—before the Treasury finally started selling. Forewarned, Gould was able to unload his gold at peak prices. Though Congress tried to investigate Gould, it was not until after the 1907 panic that the House finally launched an exhaustive study of the banking system itself. The outcome: the Federal Reserve Act of 1913.

As drawn up by Carter Glass's House

® From left: Diana, William McChesney III, Cynthia, Mrs. Martin.

TIME CLOCK

JET SEAPLANE. Martin's swept-wing P6M Seamaster, is going into production. Navy has handed Martin \$102 million initial order (about 18 planes) for huge, 600-plus-m.p.h. craft.

COLOR TV will get a big boost from NBC. Network is scheduling 500% increase in color programs over last year, will have 120 hours of color in 1956's fourth quarter, with at least one major color show every night.

OIL IMPORTS to U.S. are nearing crackdown by Office of Defense Mobilization. With oilmen planning still more import boosts in fourth quarter, on top of 3% third-quarter increase, ODM will issue final warning for industry to cut back at least 4%, "or the Government will have to order the cuts itself."

FAIR TRADE LAW has been knocked out in Colorado, eighth state to ban price-fixing agreements. State Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional the clause requiring retailers who do not sign price-fixing agreements with manufacturer to charge Fair Trade prices.

GAS-HEATING BOOM. growing at rate of 20% each year (up 100% since 1951), is pushing natural-gas industry out ahead of oil for first time. July figures show 10.2 million U.S. homes centrally heated by gas v. 10.1 million for oil and 7,500,000 for old king coal.

BIG URANIUM DEAL will give Floyd Odlum's Atlas Corp. foothold in Millionaire Charles Steen's mining (Mi Vida mine) and milling (Uranium Reduction Co.) empire. After year of maneuvering, Odlum bought 30% interest in \$8,000,000 uranium

mill being built by Steen's Uranium Reduction Co. at Moab, Utah. In return for share in mill, Odlum will cancel plans for his own mill near by at La Sal, Utah.

HIGH PRESSURE DEALERS, who specialize in unlisted and speculative issues, will get full-scale investigation. SEC has received so many complaints of blitz telephone campaigns to sell often-worthless issues that it is already investigating at least six Manhattan firms.

SHIPPING COSTS are zooming because of Middle East crisis. Rates for dry cargo and oil are up as much as 200% in past year (to record \$19.62 per ton for oil from Persian Gulf to United Kingdom). Ship prices are also following trend, with standard T-2 tankers currently pegged at \$3 million v. \$2.2 million as late as last April.

1957 PACKARD will be produced despite reports that Studebaker-Packard and Rescuer Curtiss-Wright would drop next year's model. In January, company will start turning out either face-lifted 1956 model or redesigned and upgraded Studebaker bearing Packard name. Completely new model based on experimental Predictor (Two, April 23) will come out in 1958.

COTTON SURPLUS, growing since 1951, will probably level off this year, says Agriculture Department. Despite slightly bigger crops, prospects are that heavier exports (double the 2,300,000 bales in 1955) and steady domestic use (9,200,000 bales) will push total consumption 25% ahead of last year, enough so that 1957 cotton carryover will be slightly less than last year's record 14.1 million bales.

Banking and Currency Subcommittee, the act created a decentralized central bank that would "correct and cure periodical financial debauches, give vision and scope and security to commerce, amplify the opportunities of our industrial life at home and abroad." The Federal Reserve became the Government's banker, paying its bills, depositing its income, handling its financial dealings with foreign governments. For the first time, Treasury reserves were systematically distributed and coordinated with the banking system by Federal Reserve Banks in twelve regions. Federal Reserve banks, supported by the gold in Fort Knox through gold certificates in their vaults, issue all paper currency except dollar bills, which are still issued by the Treasury. In response to business expansion, the Reserve Banks can issue currency up to four times the value of their gold certificates. But to keep the money supply in balance with the level of economic activity, commercial bankers must deposit short-term notes as collateral with the Reserve Banks.

To protect the money supply from

political debauch, the act made the system responsible only to Congress. Its seven-man board of governors, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, represents both parties. To guard against control by the banking community, each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks is run by a nine-man board of directors, no more than three of whom may be bankers. Member banks (nearly half the nation's banks, with 85% of total deposits, are members) are closely supervised by the Fed, must turn in weekly accounts of all transactions.

A total of 84 amendments in the original act have since given the Fed greater central authority and more power to regulate the money supply. For example, when the 1929 crash showed that the FRB had inadequate controls to restrain credit abuses, it was empowered to set margin rates for brokerage loans.

The Fed's tools have been jealously guarded and sharpened since Bill Martin succeeded Thomas McCabe as head of the Fed. A banker's banker, Martin has educated a whole new generation of Federal Reserve officials in the classic func-

tion of U.S. central banking: keeping money in balance with production with as little direct Government interference as possible. Says FRB Governor (and Truman crony) J. K. Vardaman: "Martin has a better mastery than any man I know of the intermingling of private enterprise and federal supervision in this mixing bowl of the system. He has done more than any man to ensure continuation of the system by Congress."

Built-in Inflation. It remains to be seen how Bill Martin's current formula will affect the mixing bowl over the next critical months. A report by the Commerce Department and the Securities & Exchange Commission this week predicted that the money shortage—as intended—will force business to push some expansion plans over into 1957. But far from canceling major expansion plans, many businessmen argued that any possible savings in loan costs in the future would be more than offset by higher-priced labor and materials if they postponed construction. Said Arthur Longini, chief economist for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad: "We're going right ahead borrowing for capital improvement. We feel that this economy has a built-in inflation. There's too much opportunity for profit right now; the cost of waiting is prohibitive."

The Federal Reserve noted at week's end that retail sales (excluding auto's) for first-half 1956 averaged 6% above the same period in 1955, more than offsetting the slump in car sales. Wholesale prices and the cost of living seem certain to edge even higher when 1,250,000 union workers collect automatic raises as a result of June-July advances in the consumer index. After raising price tags a record \$8.30 a ton in June, steelmen are already talking up another boost. The auto industry, setting its sights on a near-record 7,000,000-car year in 1957, may drive consumer credit to new peaks. An increase in defense production, which generates spending power with no corresponding increase in consumer goods, promises to put new steam under prices. But Bill Martin is confident that the boom can be controlled, that the rise in the cost of living can be checked without bringing on a recession. Says he: "I have faith in the future of this country. We are growing as we go along the road."

CORPORATIONS

A Sippin' Whisky

Serious drinkers like to say that there are three kinds of whisky—"cookin' whisky, drinkin' whisky, and sippin' whisky." To such famed connoisseurs as Lucius Beebe, Novelist William Faulkner and onetime Vice President John Nance Garner, the best sippin' whisky of all is Jack Daniel's Old Time Tennessee Sour Mash Whiskey, a drink as distinct from standard bourbon as bottled in bond is from Old Poppskul. Sparingly distilled by a secret, century-old formula in a quiet mountain glen near Lynchburg, Jack Daniel's has never tried to crash mass markets, never

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What makes Jack Daniel's so special is its clean, slightly smoky taste and its smooth richness in the gullet. The secret goes back to 1866, when Jack Daniel, a small (5 ft. 5 in.) tidy young man in frock coat and fawn-colored vest started to make whisky. Using spring water free of iron traces (murderous to whisky), he added the finest white corn, the best rye, barley malt, both fresh and ripe yeast to make a "sour" mash, different from most (fresh yeast only) bourbons. He let it ferment 24 hours longer than ordinary bourbons, then leached it through vats of sugar-maple charcoal to purify it, and



Edward Clark-Like

DANIEL'S PRESIDENT MOTLOW
The safe cracked Uncle Jack.

finally aged it four to six years in new, charred white-oak barrels.

Prizewinner. For years Jack Daniel sold his whisky only in Tennessee and neighboring states. But in 1904, a case found its way to the St. Louis Exposition, and there among the finest names in whisky, unheralded Jack Daniel's won first prize. After that, Daniel's went right on winning awards, but the distillery did not try to capitalize on its growing fame. With nephew Lem Motlow running the business (uncle Jack had crippled himself in 1905 angrily trying to kick open his balky office safe), it still held to the old methods, turned out fewer than 300 gals. a day, not much more than an enterprising moonshiner. After Tennessee went dry in 1909, the distillery first moved to St. Louis, later, during Prohibition, shut down completely for almost 20 years. Finally in 1938, five years after the repeal of Prohibition, Lem Motlow managed to push through a law in still-dry Tennessee, under which Jack Daniel's became the state's only legal distillery.

"God Forbid." Since then, with time out once again for World War II, Jack Daniel's, now run by Lem's four sons,

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A. K. Atkinson, Pres.,
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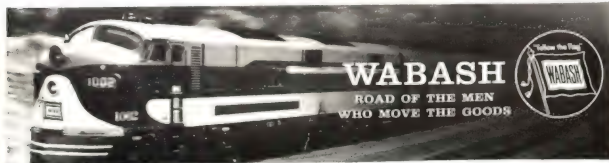
"Not long ago, for example, the Wabash saw the opportunity to interest a large manufacturer in building a plant in an outlying area of a metropolitan city. So the railroad purchased hundreds of acres to create an industrial district . . . then sold the manufacturer what he needed, and built the necessary lead tracks from its main line. But this was not all. The executives of our Industrial Development Department (who are all experienced civil engineers) decided that for the land to be put to best use, the channel of a stream would have to be moved. Moved it was.

"When that job was finished the new 'tenant' moved in, built his plant and started operations. Since then other industries have migrated to this site developed and served by Wabash . . . and the people of the city and the surrounding area are enjoying the benefits and the growth that come with well-planned industrial development."

Arthur Atkinson



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President Reagor. Vice Presidents Evans, Conner and Robert, has steadily hiked production to keep up with the soaring demand. Yet the distillery has steered clear of mass production, never grossed more than \$14 million to \$15 million annually. With traditional attention to detail, the staves of its barrels are still exposed to the weather for twelve months. Says Reagor Motlow: "You get green cooperage, and you're liable to get a persimmony taste in your whisky. God forbid."

Last week bourbon-proud Kentucky, which has been casting envious eyes on Tennessee's Jack Daniel's for years, paid it the ultimate compliment. Louisville's Brown-Forman Distillers Corp. (Old Forester, Early Times) bought out Jack Daniel's stockholders and its Motlow brothers, who owned 55% of the company, took control of the distillery. The price: \$20 million in cash. Jack Daniel's 54-hbl. daily production is only a drop in Brown-Forman's (400 hbls. daily) bucket. But the name is well worth the price. Brown-Forman President George Garvin Brown carefully and promptly announced that the Motlows will still run Jack Daniel's in the same old way. But it was still the kind of news to sadden whisky sippers everywhere... and none more than those in Tennessee. Wrote the Nashville *Tennessean*: "It would not be entirely accurate to say that the Jack Daniel distillery is the only place in Tennessee where whisky is made, but it is a unique institution that never again will seem quite the same now that it has fallen into the hands of Kentuckians."

PERSONNEL

Changes of the Week

¶ Avery C. (for Comfort) Adams, 58, moved up from president and chief executive of the nation's 11th-ranking steel company, Pittsburgh Steel (ingot capacity: 1.3 million tons), to the presidency of the fourth largest, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. (ingot capacity: 6.2 million tons). Veleman Adams, a slender six-footer, started as an open-hearth laborer in 1919 at the old Trumbull Steel Co., where he worked up to assistant general sales manager. Later, he held vice-presidencies with Inland Steel Co., U.S. Steel Corp., Portsmouth Steel Corp., Detroit Steel Corp. Adams caught the fancy of Jones & Laughlin's Chairman Ben Moreell, who remains chief executive officer, by his \$115 million Pittsburgh Steel rebuilding program, which is expected to increase sales from \$118 million in 1950 to an estimated \$225 million this year.

¶ Allison R. (for Ripley) Maxwell Jr., 42, Pittsburgh Steel's sales vice president, stepped into the shoes of Avery Adams. A native of Pittsburgh, he joined the company straight from Princeton in 1935, climbed through sales and engineering to the No. 1 sales post in 1952. There he helped change Pittsburgh Steel's sales line to the point where more than half of last year's sales were products the company did not even manufacture before he became vice president.



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CINEMA

The New Pictures

Attack! (United Artists) pictures a blood-and-mud Bill Mauldin war without the saving grace of Mauldin's humor. A beat-up infantry company attached to a National Guard division is fighting its way across Belgium and taking heavy losses because of the cowardice of its captain (Eddie Albert). After one disastrous assault, Lieuts. Jack Palance and William Smithers turn mutinous, but are pacified when Battalion Commander Lee Marvin (who is protecting Eddie Albert to advance his own postwar political career back in the States) assures them that the company is being withdrawn from the front.

He is wrong, of course. The German breakthrough in the Ardennes requires that the company be flung into the breach. Captain Albert once more fails. The film ends in a woolly *Walpurgisnacht* in which Palance, after slaughtering quantities of Nazis, is ground into the mud by an enemy tank while Albert alternately covers in bed and runs berserk with a sub-machine gun until finally shot dead in a cellar by Smithers, who then nobly surrenders to the MPs.

Based on Norman Brooks's unsuccessful 1954 Broadway play, *Fragile Fox*, the film has raised the hackles of the Defense Department, which considers it "derogatory to Army leadership during combat." A more serious charge is that the picture spends more time making melodrama than making sense. Even in its fighting, the dice are curiously loaded: the G.I.s are shown as exhausted in contrast to the spit-and-polish Nazis, who wear uniforms more appropriate to the parade ground than to combat. A similar imbalance flaws the plot. Smithers, though he has the courage to murder his captain, is earlier depicted as a man too irresolute to take command even when Eddie Albert is totally incapacitated by fear. The acting has the same black-and-white simplicity as the theme; it will be a long time, fortunately, before any movie displays such abject terror as that of Eddie Albert or such preposterous heroics as those of Jack Palance.

War and Peace (Paramount) probably has more right with it, and more wrong than any film of recent years. As a super-colossal spectacle, costing \$6,000,000, running 3½ hours, and employing a dozen spotlight stars and some 8,000 extras, it rivals *Gone With the Wind*. But as a reflection of Tolstoy's absorbed peeling back of the contradictory layers of human nature, it is nearly valueless. In his tremendous novel, Tolstoy's characters are so alive that they seem more like family and friends than fictional creations. On the VistaVision screen, these same people are only too clearly actors' more accustomed to sports shirts and pedal pushers than to the finery of 19th century courts and camps.

Yet the film, as a film, is one of the

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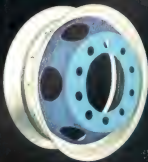
1400 BC EGYPTIAN CHARIOT WHEEL



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1956 THE BUDD TUBELESS TIRE TRUCK WHEEL



Color Guard, 82d Airborne Division, Ft. Bragg, North Carolina

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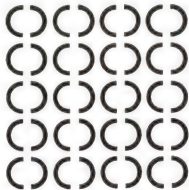
industry's best. Visually, it could scarcely be improved. The Technicolor camera sweeps through Palladian palaces and country estates and catches pleasant fragments of the earthly paradise inhabited by Russia's landed gentry—the balls and hunts, the troika races and officers' revels. The duel between Pierre and Dolokhov is fought in a dawnlit forest where snow and awakening sky gleam with as many frosty gradations of white as a pearl fresh from the sea. When Pierre, a civilian at the front, hears the opening guns of the bloody concert at Borodino, he runs awkwardly along a hillside, trying to peer ahead through a tangle of shrubbery until at last he stops breathless on a vantage point. The camera becomes his dazzled



HEPBURN & FONDA
He read the book.

eye as it reveals spread out before him the Russian lines and advanced batteries then a wide, uplifted lift of plain, and finally, in the distance, the massed columns of the French moving into position with, beyond them, still more columns suggested by the exploding flashes of sunlight on bayonets. Director King Vidor has a master's hand with the steady drumbeat assault of infantry battalions and the wild, wind-whipped charge of cavalry. He is even better in tracing the terrible retreat of Napoleon's *Grande Armée* from Moscow as it drowns in mud, freezes stiff in blizzards, and curls like a dying snake across a winter landscape as desolate as the ninth ring of Hell.

But Director Vidor, unfortunately, must also deal with an involved story covering many lives and stretching across many years. Twenty hours of film would not be enough to do Tolstoy justice, and Vidor has less than four. The inevitable result is a telescoping of scenes and a hopscotching through the plot that scatters attention from one leading character to another. The cast speaks in discordant accents, ranging from Cockney to Italian



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to Middle European to Middlewestern, and some of the most complex of Tolstoy's people can only be hinted at: Dolokhov (Helmut Dantine) is a guttural swashbuckler; the eternal peasant, Platon (John Mills), has time only for a few maxims (sample: "Where there is law there is injustice"); and then dies; the Machiavellian Prince Vassily (Tullio Carminati) scarcely gets out of the wings and the two men struggling for possession of Holy Russia, Kutuzov (Ucar Homolka) and Napoleon (Herbert Lom), are seen simply as eccentrics—the one, an untidy, drowsy general; the other, a preening peacock who imagines he is an eagle.

Of the film's three stars, only Audrey Hepburn, with her precocious child's head set upon a swanlike neck, looks the part. She is perfectly the Natasha described by Tolstoy: "A dark-eyed little girl, plain, but full of life, with her wide mouth, her childish bare shoulders . . . her black hair brushed back, her slender arms . . ." In her playing, Audrey catches the *gamine* qualities of Natasha, and her softness. What is lacking is the steely courage that would let Natasha brand her flesh with a red-hot iron to prove her love. Instead of a total commitment to life, there is more often a quiet acceptance of fate. Mel Ferrer's Prince Andrey has a certain sullen grandeur, but his diction is often unclear, and he is more wooden than reserved, more testy than proud. Henry Fonda's leanness at first seems all wrong for the massive, moon-faced, soul-tortured Pierre. But Fonda builds beautifully into his part, using a physical clumsiness as a counterpoise to his soaring spirit, making his rages seem the more terrible since they flash out from passivity. As he struggles for the answers to the great questions (Why does a man live? Why does he kill? Who owns his loyalty?), Fonda acts to the very limit of his considerable powers, and sometimes gives the impression of being the only man in the huge cast who has read the book.

CURRENT & CHOICE

Bus Stop. Don Murray, ropes, brands and corals expert Comedienne Marilyn Monroe in a rowdy version of William Inge's Broadway hit (TIME, Sept. 3).

Sombody Up There Likes Me. The punk-to-puncher sack of ex-Middleweight Champion Rocky Graziano; with Paul Newman and Pier Anelli (TIME, July 23).

Lo Strada. A bittersweet fable about a half-wit girl and a brutal carnival strongman; with Anthony Quinn and Giulietta Masina (TIME, July 23).

The King and I. The lavish musical version of the Rodgers and Hammerstein Broadway hit; with Yul Brynner and Deborah Kerr (TIME, July 16).

Moby Dick. Captain Ahab harrows the oceans in his search for the great white whale; with Gregory Peck, Richard Basehart, Orson Welles (TIME, July 9).

The Bold and the Brave. A war film with ideas that hit as hard as bullets; with Wendell Corey, Don Taylor, Mickey Rooney (TIME, April 16).



THIS STAGGERING SURGICAL CLEANING PROBLEM IS SOLVED BY NEW BENDIX ULTRASONIC METHOD!

Laymen have no idea what a laborious and costly job hospitals have cleaning surgical instruments. About 90,000 instruments per operating room per year have to be cleaned. It's a difficult job because, for one thing, blood is a protein like egg yolk and hard to remove; it requires vigorous hand scrubbing of each individual instrument!

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A hospital type unit has been designed in cooperation with American Sterilizer Company, Erie, Pa. It will be demonstrated by American Sterilizer at the American Hospital Association meeting in Chicago, September seventeenth. For information regarding this hospital type unit, contact American Sterilizer Company. In regard to industrial application, contact our Pioneer-Central Division, Davenport, Iowa.

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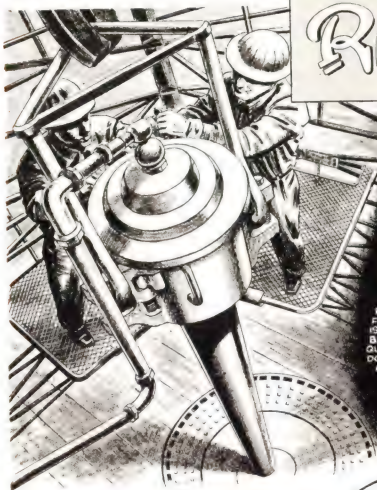


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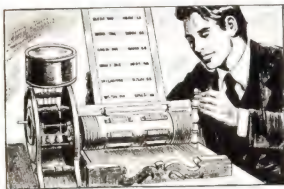
a million ideas



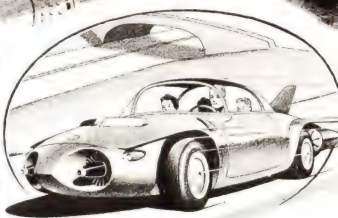
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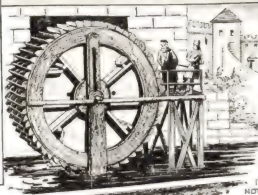
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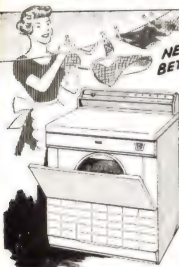


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BOOKS

Little Women at Work

Once upon a time, grownups wrote fables for little girls. Nowadays little girls seem to be writing fables for grownups. Where once adolescents confided their innermost thoughts to "Dear Diary," they now rush them, hot off the typewriter, to their literary agents. Most famous and successful among teen-age sophisticates is **Françoise Sagan**, who wrote *Bonjour Tristesse* at 18. Now 21, she is grown up, but there seems to be no shortage of young successors.

France, lately in bondage to nine-year-old Poetess **Minou Drouet**, is currently



AUTHOR BODART
Fragile, handle with care.

applauding Belgium's **Anne Bodart** for a charming book of fables, most of which she wrote when she was 14. She had to wait until she reached a mellow 17 before her work was published in the U.S. (see below). Due in the U.S. early next year is *Bean Clowen* by France's **Berthe Grinault**, 16, a "strange, curious book" about a professor, a psychopathic killer and a clown. The publisher's publicity agent describes Berthe as "a beautiful child of the earth, both innocent and diabolic."

The U.S., as usual, is lagging behind in the innocence-cum-diabolism department, but there are signs of progress. Somewhat out of this class, both by virtue of her advanced years (22) and the intense seriousness of her subject matter, is **Lucy Daniels** (see below). While less concerned with sex than social conscience, her fine novel nevertheless manages to include hints of miscegenation as well as murder.

A more typical American contender in the Sagan sweeps is **Pamela Moore**, 18, a Barnard College senior, whose novel *Chocolates for Breakfast* will appear later this month. It deals with a fading movie star's

daughter named Courtney Farrell, who between 15 and 17 has an affair with her mother's gigolo—a homosexual until the heroine sets him straight. After that it's just one Yale man after another, until Courtney turns for intellectual companionship and "decency" to a Harvard law graduate—an "older man" of 25.

Slightly Fabulous

THE BLUE DOG AND OTHER FABLES FOR THE FRENCH (48 pp.)—**Anne Bodart**—Houghton Mifflin (\$2.50).

"Anne wanders in the woods when she is not in school or busy with her studies at home. It is in the woods that she finds the subjects of her stories." So reports Alice B. Toklas, 81, in introducing her translation of this small volume by Anne Bodart, 17. Anne, whose father is a poet and whose mother is a novelist-playwright, is a striking original. As a fabulist, she is slightly fabulous. From Aesop to Thurber and Disney, fable-spinners have produced tales that come to a point. Hers seldom do. Fragile and handled with care, they give off a mood, or shimmer with poetic refraction. Such sense as they make owes less to reason than to reasons of the heart. Anne's characters—a sensitive dog that keeps a diary, an old ceiling sighing through its cracks, a frightened magpie that cannot see its reflection—are not mere symbols or human caricatures. Ingeniously animated and realized, they live lives of their own.

Like her elders, Anne sometimes lets the animals get out of hand. Her title story is a well-polished but thin cliché: the blue dog, an outcast, dies happy in the cold because the snow lets him pass for white. But Anne is rarely that gushy, precious or explicit. Indeed, though she sees with a child's fresh eye, she has a special gift for the macabre. She raises an unlikely chill with the tale of a lady whose poodle comes to tea in a dinner jacket. She turns a trick of perspective to eerie effect by playing out the story of Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* with a cast of sewer rats. Her most persistent theme: a lament over man's inhumanity to beasts. As a thoughtful cat tells a shepherd dog in a message from the realm of the dead: "Beware of death: tell them [those who walk on two paws] that the Styx will roll along their white skulls in the infernal regions while the animals on the shores howl with joy."

Tragedy out of the News

CALEB, MY SON (125 pp.)—**Lucy Daniels**—Lippincott (\$2.75).

The news stories made it plain that the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling brought both new hopes and old heartaches to the South. It remained for fiction to shape the facts into a form the heart could not ignore. This task might well have been undertaken by Negro writers such as Richard (Native Son) Wright and

Ralph (*The Invisible Man*) Ellison (but both were living in Europe) or by Southern authors such as William Faulkner and Robert Penn Warren (but both chose instead to make nonfiction preachment on the subject). So an unknown, 22-year-old girl has done the job, and done it amazingly well.

The story told by Novelist Lucy Daniels concerns the large, respectable and reasonably happy family of a Negro chauffeur in a Southern town. To them, the Supreme Court's decision comes hard. The father, a nonentity in his white boss's house but a patriarch in his own, is simply distressed by the news: "I don't know . . . But I can't see Saul goin' 't' school wid white kids . . . I can't see me sittin' 'side o' Mistah Charles on the bus neitha . . . I



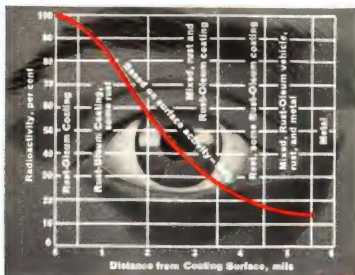
AUTHOR DANIELS
Careful, don't push.

think they's plenty mo' feel the same way. I hope they don't push 'm.

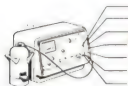
Only Caleb, the family's proud and promising eldest son, hears a kind of call to freedom in the court's ruling. But he gets it garbled, comes to think of it as a call to arms and, in the book's least effective chapters, answers it by ostentatiously dating an unsavory white girl. This grim and joyless effort to "push things" pulls the family into trouble, and the father into a not altogether plausible tragedy.

Novelist Daniels, a daughter of Author-Editor Jonathan (*The Man from Independence*) Daniels, has lived almost all her life in Raleigh, N.C., where she works as a reporter on the Raleigh Times. She chose for her first novel a story firmly pegged to the news, and applied her newspaper training to the business of telling it straight and clear. Her brief, soft-spoken, painful tale is absolutely bare of dramatic flourishes, boasts only a few forlorn buds of poetic feeling. Author Daniels is not physically sensuous a writer to breathe physical presence into her characters; yet they think their narrow-bound thoughts,

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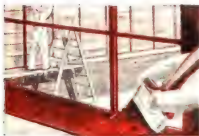
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talk their touching dreams and suffer their private agonies most convincingly. As a result, the novel reads rather like a play—it is all there except the actors and the lights.

The Average Brute

RICHARD THE THIRD (602 pp.)—Paul Murray Kendall—Norton (\$5.95).

*Thou elvish-mark'd, abortive, rooting
hog . . .
Thou slave of nature and the son of hell!
Thou slander of thy mother's heavy
womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins!*

Shakespeare is throwing this mud at Britain's Richard of Gloucester, alias "Richard Crookback," better known as Richard III. Generations of students have gasped with horror at the monstrous doings of Britain's basest king, notorious for the murder of his young nephews ("The Little Princes in the Tower"). Not for three centuries did historians begin to wonder whether Crookback could possibly have been quite so crooked. Now Ohio University Historian Paul Kendall has tried once more to get at the truth.

Author Kendall's big book, which has been hailed excitedly in Britain, differs from its predecessors by virtue of the raw material on which it is based. Kendall argues that after Henry Tudor destroyed Richard at the Battle of Bosworth, he was careful, as Henry VII, to take away Richard's reputation as well as his crown. Tudor historians (whom Shakespeare followed) spent the next hundred years or so blackening the defeated monarch in order to whitewash their own regime. So, Kendall argues, all Tudor evidence is suspect; only the evidence of Richard's contemporaries should be taken into account.

Across the Golf Links. The first thing to clear up in Richard's life is his behavior before he entered it. According to various Tudors, Richard spent a cagey two years in his mother's womb, waiting for the appearance of "a hostile star" that would make him a proper "Antichrist." When at last he made his delayed entry (in 1452), he did so feet foremost, with a set of teeth, and black hair flowing down to his deformed shoulders. On his face was a "malicious, wrathful, envious" expression.

This obstetrician's nightmare is not confirmed by the records, which only say that Richard was a small, sickly infant, eleventh child of "quiet, solid" Richard, Duke of York. He was still a negligible, unnoticed boy when his big, handsome brother chopped his way to the throne as Edward IV. Richard became a Knight of the Bath and of the Garter. He was then nine. Next year he became Admiral of England, Ireland and Aquitaine. When he was 16, he wrote a letter asking a friend to lend him 100 pounds. That is substantially all that the records have to say.

Author Kendall tries to fill in the vacuum by suggesting that puny Richard practiced swordsmanship so vigorously that his right arm and shoulder developed at the expense of his left, making him

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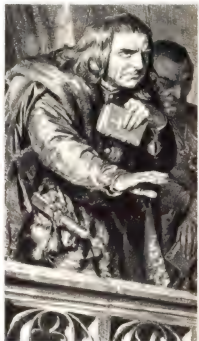


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seem "crookback'd." What is certain is that at the age of 18 he was a trusted general and led a flank of his brother's army against the Earl of Warwick at the Battle of Barnet. (Author Kendall's maps show modern landmarks so the reader can picture Warwick driving south across the "Golf Links.") But only with the sudden death of Edward IV does Richard step into the limelight—chosen by his dying brother as Lord Protector of England and guardian of twelve-year-old Edward V.

Up to this point Author Kendall succeeds in giving Richard a clean sheet. He is unable to continue doing so, for the simple reason that clean sheets were virtually unknown in 15th century England



RICHARD III
Who did the dirty work?

—which had reached about the same stage of political ethics as Russia is enjoying today. Lord Protector Richard arrested and executed his brother's advisers. Conveniently, a friar preached a sermon on the ominous text: "Bastard slips shall not take root," whereupon Richard declared his brother's children illegitimate, and took the throne himself. For a short time, the little prince and his brother were seen by passers-by "shooting at butts . . . on the Tower greens." Then they disappeared.

Between Two Feather Beds. "Some said," writes a contemporary chronicler, "they were murdered between two feather beds, some said they were drowned in malvesey (wine) and some said that they were sticked with a venomous potion." Two hundred years later, the skeletons of two children were discovered by workmen at the base of the White Tower and laid reverently in Westminster Abbey. Kendall considers it "very probable" that the remains were those of the princes. Who

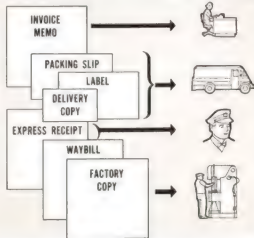
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Omaha 2, Nebraska

killed them remains a mystery, but Kendall is too honest not to admit that Richard may have done the dirty work.

Nevertheless, Kendall argues that Richard took the throne not because he was an unscrupulous villain but because the nation needed a strong ruler. Richard reigned for two years before he got his comeuppance. During that time he "laid down a coherent program of legal enactments, maintained an orderly society, and actively promoted the well-being of his subjects." Besides, murder was "the accustomed fate of deposed monarchs . . . Edward II was murdered, perhaps by a red hot spit thrust up his bowel. Richard II was starved, poisoned or hacked by steel . . . The feeble-witted Henry VI . . . put to silence." So, guilty or not guilty, Richard demands—through Historian Kendall—a measure of sympathy. His predecessors were brutes. His successors were brutes. Richard, too, was just an average brute.

Papa Loves Mamba

MAMBA [232 pp.]—Stuart Cloete—Houghton Mifflin [\$3].

Ernest Hemingway appears to have left the inedible portions of his celebrated prose style littered all over the green hills of Africa. In his latest novel, *Old Africa* Hand Stuart Cloete, who last year published a perceptive nonfiction account of his dark and complicated continent (*TIME*, Oct. 3), has taken up the clipped clarity of the Hemingway of life.

The book begins: "After it happened I stayed in the Congo for several months. This seemed the safest and wisest thing to do under the circumstances. Then I went home to England. I took with me *The Forest*, my first book. It was taken by Collins. It was taken in America. The films bought it . . ."

After such an opening, the astute reader will be aware that this is a book in which the preferred words are short, the shortest being "I." The principal "I" of the story is a lowbrow, high-income writer who becomes maddened by visions of the girl he left behind him after a farming stint in the Congo. The poor girl, Helen, had been a dance-hall hostess in England. She had foolishly married one Henry Seaman, who at school looked like a "nasty cupid," bullied small boys and dropped white mice down the fronts of girls' dresses. By the time he marries Helen, Henry finds himself managing a vast cattle ranch in the Congo. He has also advanced from white mice to other animals—he scares the wits out of the little woman by leaving lizards about the house, and listens unmoved to the screams of a native being devoured alive by driver ants. When Henry turns jealous—for Helen has been meeting "I" in the bamboo thickets—he is inspired to his masterpiece of zoological warfare: he coils a dead mamba on Helen's dressing table. He is betting on the mamba's being not only a fearsome and deadly reptile, but one with the habit of seeking its dead mate. The relict of the dead mamba arrives on schedule and bites Helen in the neck. She

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Examples of the power of a few words in print...

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IT'S BEEN SAID that little business can't survive in today's "big business climate"... that new frontiers in business just don't exist in the U. S. any more.

The fact is, however, that the rate of failures in business is lower today than in any peacetime year so far in this century. Opportunity seems to knock harder today—and seems to have more people answering—than at any time in history. Take a few examples...

\$14,000,000 from the drop of a coin

In 1948, Reader's Digest told the remarkable story of two ex-GI's from Wright Field—Lloyd Rudd and Cy Melikian—who developed a way to have a "coffee break" without slowing the aircraft assembly line.

"Wouldn't it be great," Rudd said, "if you could put a coin in a slot and get hot coffee, like you get cold drinks?"

He and Melikian worked on the idea. On leaving the army, they formed a small company. A few months later they demonstrated their first "Kwik Kafe" machine in public—at a football game in Philadelphia.

"We saw the need in industrial plants," they say, "for a properly conducted 'coffee break,' to benefit both management and the employee. This was a great opportunity. But, with limited financing, we had to build business the hard way... personally selling plant after plant... servicing each sale carefully. It was slow.

"Then the Reader's Digest ran an article about us, our product and our service. Without this help we could not have come the long road we have—from \$1,000,000 gross sales that year to \$14,000,000 last year. Because of this article, we quickly added 40 top distributors, each representing an investment of \$75,000 to \$100,000. The story put us on the map."

The Kwik Kafe machine is typical of exciting new ideas being born every week, developing into small businesses on the way up. Here's another...

Stop a leak... and start a business

For many a generation, people have been jiggling the handles of flush toilets to stop that annoying trickle-trickle. Doubly annoyed, Dr. Otto Stader, a retired



SIEBEL

veterinarian of Ardmore, Pa., rigged a child's play ball on a chain in his toilet tank and stopped the leak—definitely. He made a few more such rigs and sold them.

In 1949 he formed the Ardmore Products Company and in the first year, 1950, made and sold about 80,000 units.

Then in 1951 Reader's Digest published a short article about Dr. Stader's "Alert" Tank Ball and guide.

"Within 60 days," says F. L. Hill, the company's sales manager, "we received orders for over 250,000 units. Sales skyrocketed. People wrote us, quoting the Digest, forwarding money.

"Today the 'Alert' is a leader in its field, sold by many major plumbing manufacturers and virtually all retail hardware outlets. And it all began, literally, with that article in Reader's Digest."

New business from an old idea

You might call it sheer madness for a sweet-tempered housewife to plunge into the modern bread business where competition is heavily financed and knife-sharp... where profit margins are frighteningly narrow and success is dependent on high volume.

But Margaret Rutkin, a Connecticut housewife and mother, felt that people were hungry for rich, firm, crusty, old-fashioned bread. So, a few years ago she began making her fine homemade bread in some quantity on an old stove in her garage.

She took orders from the local grocers who sold it for 25¢ a loaf. At first she made only eight loaves a day. She never changed her formula: rich whole grain flour, fresh table butter, whole fresh milk, all kneaded by hand. The business grew gradually, to about 25,000 loaves a week—sold mostly in near-by towns.

Then Reader's Digest ran an article about Mrs. Rutkin and her bread.

"Mail resulting from that story was staggering," she says. "It came from all over the U.S....from men, women, teenagers...restaurant owners, grocery wholesalers and retailers. In the following six months our business was doubled—largely because of that article.

"Today Pepperidge Farm is the nation's largest baker



of hand-kneaded, home-style bread, with a business of more than \$15,000,000 a year in 48 states, Hawaii and other select markets abroad."

It all began like these other businesses we've mentioned—with a good idea, pursued with imagination and industry. The Digest simply told people about it.

People respond instantly and wholeheartedly to Digest articles on hundreds of subjects. Why? Because people believe strongly in the Digest and in what they read there. And this faith leads them to action.

IT WORKS WITH ADVERTISING, TOO. Lennox Industries Inc., manufacturer of air conditioners, says...

"Our advertising in Reader's Digest is the most successful we ever published. The impact was instantaneous. Letters and wires poured in from all our sales areas. Typical cases: one California dealer made 39 immediate sales in which prospects specifically mentioned Reader's Digest...a New Jersey dealer said, 'It's the first time people ever told me they went straight to the phone after reading an ad.'

"The Digest produces such tremendous sales results, we're convinced, because people turn to it in a thoughtful, reading mood."

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36 million people in the U.S. read each issue of the Reader's Digest—more people than read the next two magazines combined. Circulation of the U.S. Edition is 11,002,672*. World-wide, the circulation is over 19 million, in 12 languages, with a total of 65 million readers.

*As filed with ABC, subject to audit

New Cutler-Hammer Three-Star Motor Control brings full automation to oil well pumping



If automation means completely automatic operation, oil well pumping has it today. With a remarkable new Cutler-Hammer Three-Star Motor Control unit, oil wells can now be pumped on a pre-set schedule to meet any field allowable . . . completely unattended indefinitely as far as the programming or the electrical equipment is concerned. When a power outage occurs, any number of pumps restart in a fixed sequence to prevent overloading the power lines. The control is protected against lightning and the motors are protected against single-phasing which often results from lightning. Blistering heat, ice, bugs or dust hold no terrors for this control designed to thwart them.

The heart of this new control is

the Cutler-Hammer Supertimer. It does two things. First, it provides the means for setting the desired pumping schedule (hours per day and days per week). Second, it provides 73 accurately controlled restarting intervals (restarting time delays from zero seconds to as much as three minutes) to provide definite sequence starting of any number of pumps after any power interruption. Nothing is left to chance; unfortunately coincidental restarting of even two pumps is impossible. In addition, a small switch on the panel permits instant conversion from automatic to manual restarting whenever it might be desired. This control has everything, particularly the engineering dependability so vital in any automation.

Engineers know this is the way Cutler-Hammer designs and builds motor control. It is evident throughout the new complete line of Cutler-Hammer Three-Star Motor Control. If you are a user of industrial electric motors, it deserves your immediate investigation. Its easier installation often affords almost unbelievable savings. Its better performance will save much costly trouble. Its amazingly longer life pyramids its economies. Try it. Compare it. Prove it. Your nearby Cutler-Hammer Authorized Distributor is stocked and ready to serve you. Order from him now.

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Cutler-Hammer Three-Star Motor Control provides the means for setting the desired pumping schedule (hours per day and days per week). Second, it provides 73 accurately controlled restarting intervals (restarting time delays from zero seconds to as much as three minutes) to provide definite sequence starting of any number of pumps after any power interruption.

installs easier
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dies in a few seconds. Whereupon "T", moved to a mambo-like revenge, ambushes Henry in the jungle and shoots him as dead as Hemingway's Mrs. Francis Macomber shot Mr. Francis Macomber.

It is a neat story, but only its expertise on herpetology, lycanthropy and the flora and fauna of the Congo raises it above popular adventure fiction. The reader would do well to ignore the author's declaration that "this is the story of the struggle of a man against the forces of evil which drive him, and those of good which inspire him; of a God-woman concept..." Not so. It is just a fairly engrossing tropical triangle.

The Lost Philosopher

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (208 pp.)—Alexander Herzen—George Braziller (\$3.75).

Among the valuable enterprises the Soviets destroyed when they began to liquidate the bourgeoisie in 1917 was the practice of philosophy. The simulated-wood face of a Khrushchev or Molotov presents itself to the world as the visage of modern Russia. But Russia was once represented by nobler faces, and Alexander Herzen was among them. Contemplating the ruins of the Roman Empire, he said: "The wisest of the Romans vanished from the scene... in the silent grandeur of their grief." In Herzen himself, the West today can sense the not-so-silent grandeur of a lost philosopher and a lost era.

Born in Moscow a few months before Napoleon entered the Czar's tinder capital (1812), Alexander Herzen grew up a hasty aristocrat in a land of serfs, hating the vast sloth of the barbarous empire. Like many another conscience-stricken property owner of his time, he became one of the wild zees of Russia who flapped about Europe hoping that their words would huff and puff down the Byzantine walls of the czarism.

Steppes of History. After two stretches of imprisonment and banishment (one sentence was for complaining in a letter to his father of the inefficiency of the police), Herzen was wondering whether a "human being with any sense of his own dignity could live in Russia." Yet Herzen had the realism to understand, 75 years before Stalin, that an inefficient despotism is preferable to an efficient one. With a visionary eye he looked across the steppes of history and foresaw that the witless crudity of the Czar's bureaucrats might be less evil than a regime speaking in the name of brotherly love. Herzen's shrewd mind took the slogans of Europe's libertarian movement and arrived at the wisdom of the American Negro spiritual—"Everybody talkin' 'bout heaven—ain't goin' there."

To the end of his days Herzen prayed for the hopes of revolution—and yet, in Paris, he was dismayed when the revolution of 1848 degenerated, with soldiers of a republic shooting down its own citizens. With almost typical sarcasm ("Long live chaos and destruction! *Vive la mort!*") he recorded his disillusionment. But as far



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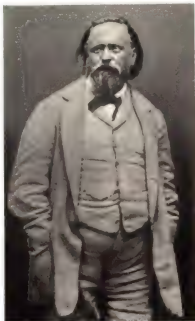
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as his own Russia was concerned, he was convinced that its sturdy peasants would survive both their imperial oppressors and their would-be liberators.

Cruel Nouns. Introducing this first English translation of one of Herzen's most famous works, *From the Other Shore*, a brilliant journalistic-philosophical assessment of Europe after the 1848 revolutions. Riga-born Oxford Don Isaiah Berlin has underlined Herzen's teaching with some wry modern hindsight. As an observer of 19th century Europe, "only Marx and Tocqueville are comparable to him," says Berlin. "For Herzen," he says, the "collective nouns" capable of stirring strong emotion, like Nationality, or Democracy, or Equality, or Humanity,



Britannica Archive

AUTHOR HERZEN
Beware the *Pontifex Maximus*.

or Progress . . . [were] modern versions of ancient religions which demanded human sacrifice . . . The dogmas of such religions declare that mere invocation of certain formulae, certain symbols, render what would normally be regarded as crimes or lunacies—murder, torture, the humiliation of defenseless human bodies—not only permissible but often laudable."

In other words, Herzen knew the *Animal Farm* that Russia was to become. The astonishing thing is that this half-forgotten philosopher was as modern as an existentialist, and warned against "modern man, that melancholy *Pontifex Maximus*," i.e., every man his own pope. Herzen's message, supported by brilliant observation of a Europe which was grandfather to today's discontents, is the simple one that no man is fit to be the master of another, whether his rule is imposed in the name of privilege or brotherhood. Today Herzen makes clear what the world lost when Russia turned its face from the West and from its own best self.

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MISCELLANY

In Hoc Signo . . . In Tokyo, Japan's welfare ministry announced a new program to aid the poor one point of which called for the opening of 190 more pawnshops.

Wet Spell. In Albuquerque, arrested for drunkenness, Emanuel Welch confided to police that he sometimes uses an alias, supported his claim by spelling Sebastian Bogankinzenlenriinzinksiyork the same way three times.

The Life You Save . . . In Rochester, after Kenneth Butters complained about fast driving along Woodbine Avenue, police set up a radar trap and nabbed five speeders, including Butters.

It's Always Darkest. In Catlettsburg, Ky., Police Chief Ray Castle came to work, found a note from the lobster shift: "Ray, the radio in the police car won't work. The lights in the men's restroom are out. Sewer on 34th St. stopped up. The town clock is 7 minutes slow, and payday is past due 10 days."

How Deep Is the Ocean? In Brixlegg, Austria, Frau Elsie Ellenunter decided to test her husband's love, coyly planted a faked, self-addressed love letter on a table, learned the extent of his devotion when he chased her from the house with a kitchen knife.

Quality Control. In Passaic, N.J., thieves lifted a dilapidated pair of shoes, an old shirt and a necktie from the apartment of Arthur Church, left a note: "How in hell can honest crooks like us make a decent living when we get stuck with junk like yours?"

Still in the Forest. In Raleigh, N.C., the morning *News and Observer* and evening *Times* ran a classified ad: "Shorty: Got plenty of charcoal. Bought six auto radiators. Tubing, sugar credit and transportation arranged for Sept. Red."

Charity Pall. In Andrews, S.C., declaring a "No-Donations Week," Mayor W. H. Smith complained "Citizens of Andrews have been solicited, entreated, cajoled and coerced into making contributions and donations without success—since the time of the founding of our fair city and desire seven days' respite."

Lead Me Not. In Providence, Philip L. Billings asked directions of fellow Motorist Kenneth R. Pelkey, was told "follow me" and did, ended up with Pelkey in traffic court, where both were fined \$15 for speeding.

Barman's Holiday. In Paterson, N.J., returning to her tavern after a month's vacation, Mrs. Ariene Bassano discovered that Manager Robert Cunningham had given away or downed its entire \$700 stock, was under treatment at a center for alcoholics.



Every wolf would like to eat a porcupine. Few of them get around to it. What makes the porcupine's meat so good, of course, is the fact that he doesn't have to do any running. Wolves, by and large, are an ill-tempered, frustrated lot, while you almost never see a neurotic porcupine. He figures it's cheaper to carry a quiver full of arrows than to get ulcers from hiding. There are predators of the sky, too, and helping keep them in a state of frustration is REPUBLIC'S job building THUNDER-CRAFT.



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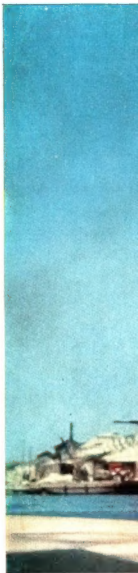
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